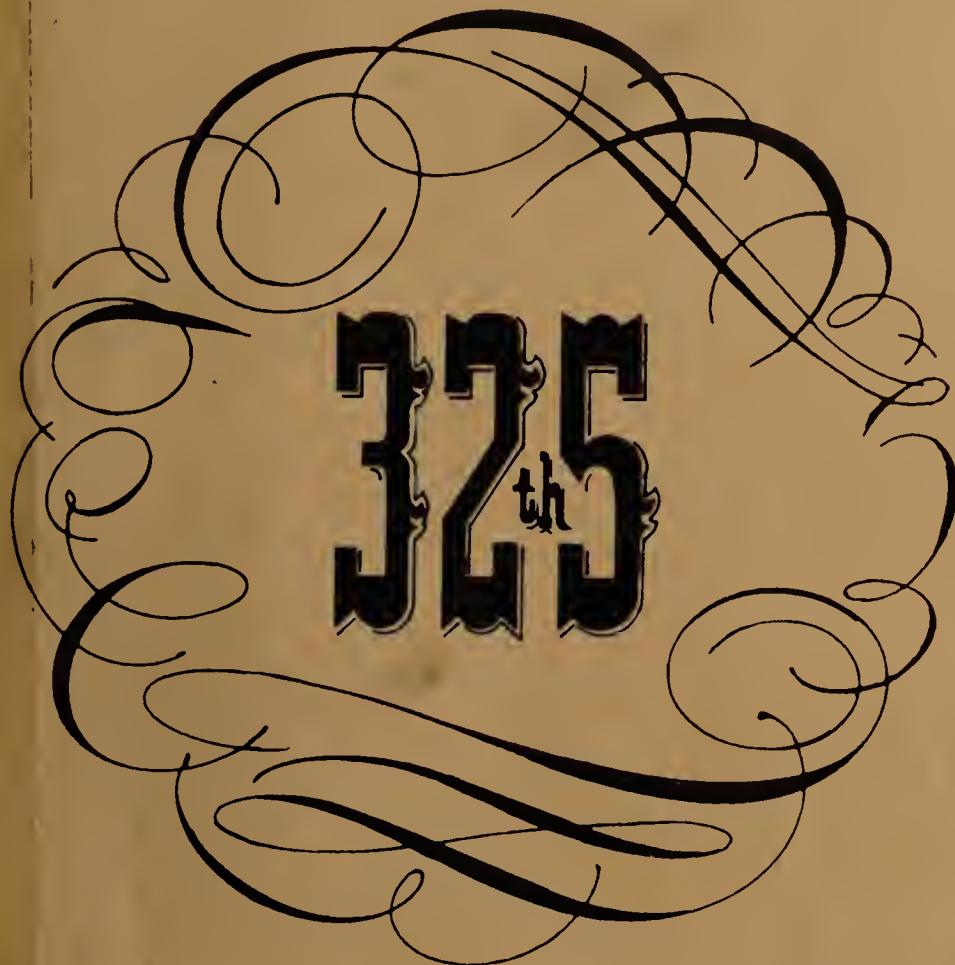


HISTORIC ANDOVER



ANNIVERSARY

1646 • 1971

FOR REFERENCE

Do Not Take From This Room

And. Coll.

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974.45

Glennie, George
Historic Andover

Memorial Hall Library

Andover, Mass. 01810

475-6960



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THIS BOOKLET APPEARS on this, the 325th anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Andover, because there has been a need for a brief outline of the major points of Andover's past. This committee hopes to fill this need and, at the same time, create greater interest in Andover's history by illustrating some of those points.

Andover's history as a settlement began long before the 1640's with the Indian culture that existed here. Andover's growth since the 1640's is a continuation of Andover's history as an area settled by man. We felt a section on Andover's earliest settlers was, therefore, necessary.

The church was the most important organization of any colonial town. The division of Andover into two parishes in 1711 heralded the eventual growth of two separate towns. From the beginning, the nature and character of both parishes grew in different directions. The logical conclusion was the division of Andover into two separate towns with a common background, but each with its own personality.

Andover's development as a community is well portrayed by the section on houses. The changes in architecture and use of each house traces the growth of a colonial community to a modern town.

Education, both public and private, has always been important in Andover. The development of three prominent private educational institutions is certainly proof of the townspeople's concern in this matter. The townspeople of today are no less concerned with education and much emphasis is put on the quality of public education in the Andovers.

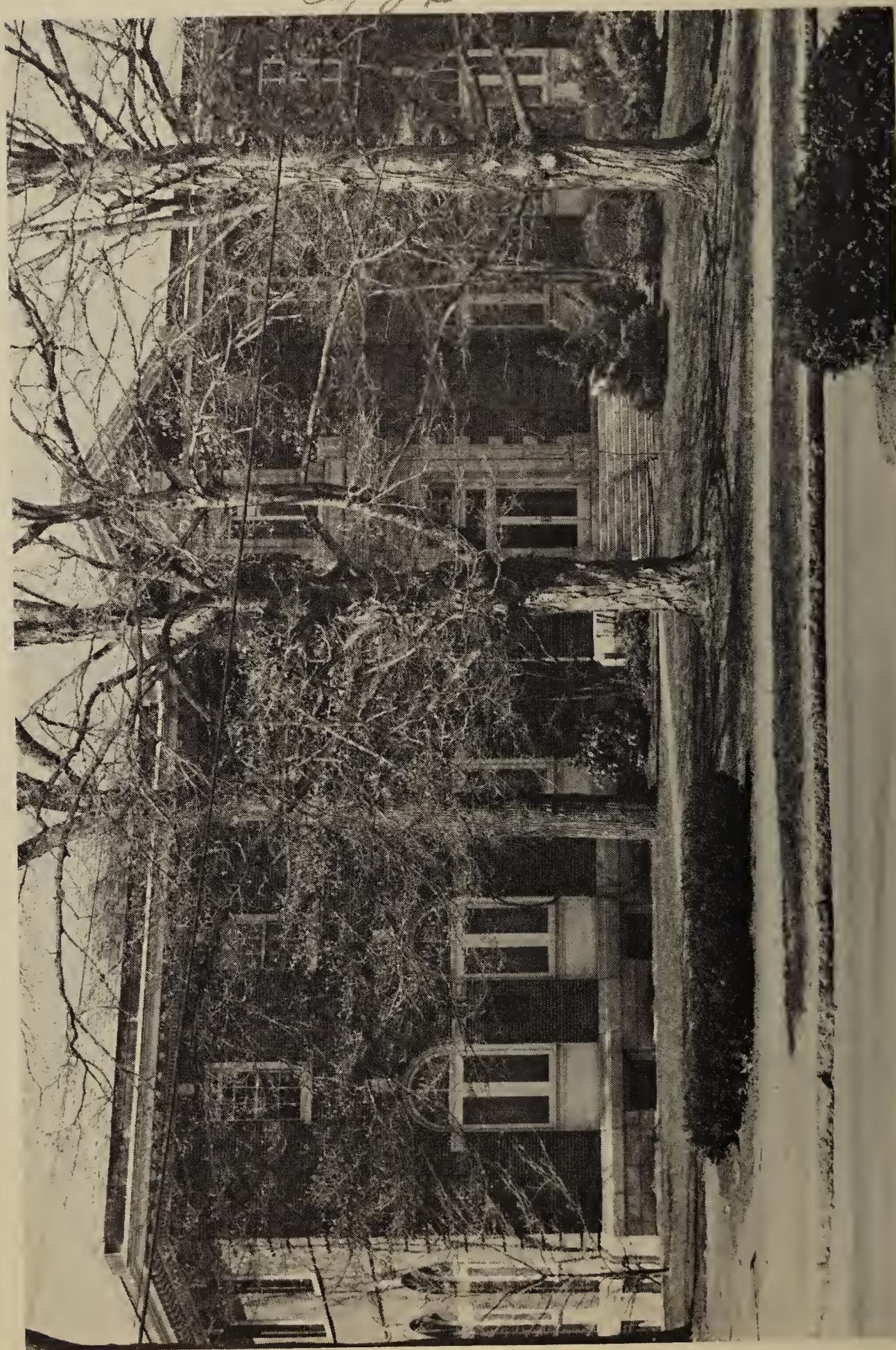
In the early days, an abundance of water power attracted industries to Andover. These industries were most important to early Andover's growth. Today, modern highways and rapid communication are attracting industries which are still an important factor in Andover's life. Both the new and old industries are illustrated here because of their influence on today's Andover.

We hope that in years to come, this outline will be a service of interest and enjoyment for both the new and old citizens of Andover.

George Glennie
Arthur Kerwien
Donald Hayes, Jr.
Vincent Foley

May, 1971

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ROBERT S. PEABODY FOUNDATION
FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Corner of Phillips and Main Streets
Andover, Massachusetts

THE ROBERT S. PEABODY Foundation for Archaeology, established in 1901 by Robert Singleton Peabody, Phillips Academy Class of 1857, conducts archaeological research, publishes its findings, and maintains a museum to assist teaching programs at local schools and for the information of the general public.

Currently, two of the museum's exhibit galleries are being redesigned. One of these will illustrate some of the results of the Foundation's research in the Southwestern, Middle Western, and Southeastern United States, the Yukon of Canada, and Mexico. The second, already partially completed, is devoted to the evolution of man and his culture and was designed as an introduction to Anthropology for students of Phillips Academy and public schools in Andover and surrounding communities.

A third gallery, already installed, deals with the pre-history of Andover, the northeastern United States, and adjacent portions of Canada. The information for the exhibits in this last gallery resulted from research by the Foundation over the past four decades.

The museum is open to the public Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and from 2 to 5 Sunday afternoon.



ROBERT S. PEABODY FOUNDATION
FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Corner of Phillips and Main Streets
Andover, Massachusetts

A LARGE INDIAN VILLAGE was formerly located on Shattuck's farm on the banks of the Merrimack River in West Andover. The village was occupied for several hundred years during which time there were many changes but it probably looked like this in 1492 before the Europeans arrived. We do not know to which tribe these Indians belonged, and, as a matter of fact, little is known of the tribes which inhabited the Andover region. However, there are records which suggest that all peoples in the southern Merrimack Valley spoke the Algonkian language and lived in towns such as this. A large town, Wamesit, existed in Billerica and another town was probably not far from Haverhill. It is inevitable that the people from Shattuck's farm were related. Back of the large pine tree there is a birch bark wigwam. This was included in the diorama in order to show that Indians from Maine moved along the coast visiting and trading. There are very early records of this and the custom prevailed until the 1920's when Maine Indians and a Micmac family from Newfoundland camped in Gloucester for the summer months.

STRATIFICATION AT BULL BROOK

RECENTLY
DISCOVERED
CLAY
IN LOAN GROUNDS
PLOWED FIELDS

LATE ARCHAIC
INDIAN OBJECTS
FOUND HERE
AGE ABOUT
2000-3000 YEARS

THE
TERRACE
WAS
NOT
OCCUPIED
DURING
THIS
INTERVAL

PLAQUES
AND
SHELL
ARTIFACTS
FOUND
HERE



ARTIFACTS
FOUND
HERE

ROBERT S. PEABODY FOUNDATION
FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Corner of Phillips and Main Streets
Andover, Massachusetts

THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS of Andover and North Andover were wandering bands of Indian hunters and gatherers who were present in the area by at least 7000 B.C. Although the evidence is exceedingly rare, some early implements are known from the Merrimack Valley, in West Boxford, and neighboring townships. Bands of these Indians probably moved through the Andover area periodically as they hunted game and collected wild foodstuffs and small animals.

The best local evidence for this period comes from the Bull Brook site in Ipswich. As the accompanying photograph illustrates, the tools of this early period were the most deeply buried at the Bull Brook site. The fluted point and scrapers are indicative of hunting activities and the preparation of skins to use as clothing. The fluted points resemble Clovis fluted points from the western United States.

Overlying the tools of this early period at Bull Brook were later Archaic chipped and ground stone tools. The latest occupation of the site was during the Colonial Period as indicated by the clay pipe recovered from the uppermost level.



THE NORTH PARISH CHURCH

190 Academy Road

North Andover, Massachusetts

THE NORTH PARISH CHURCH was organized in 1645 as the First Church of Andover. It was the twenty-third church founded on American soil. As the town grew the church found it necessary to divide into two parishes: North and South. This was done in 1709 and was the first step in the eventual separation of Andover into two separate towns: Andover and North Andover.

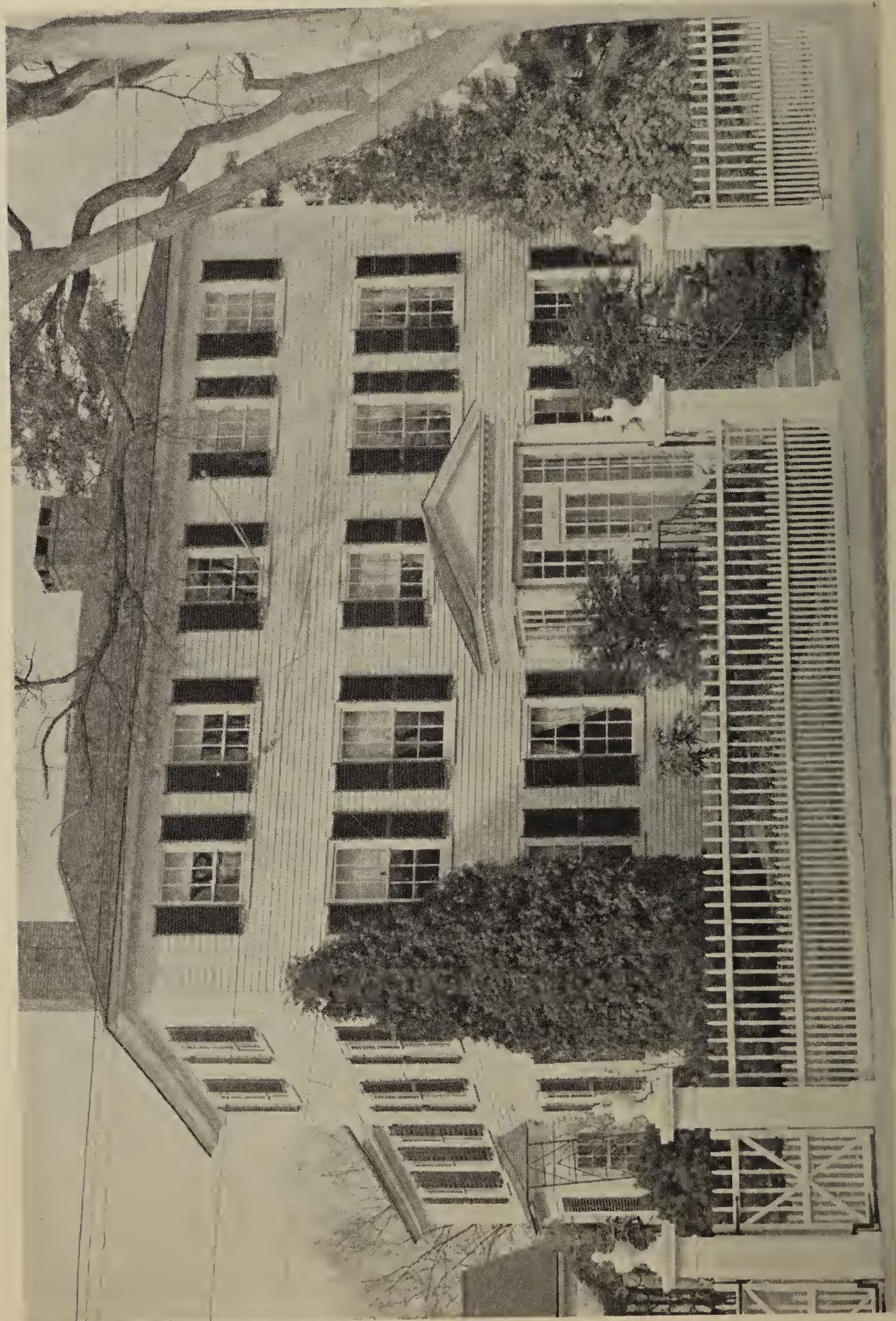
The present church was built in 1836 and has still in use a bell cast by Paul Revere in 1806.



THE SOUTH CHURCH

LOCATED ON CENTRAL STREET, South Church, Congregational, (now United Church of Christ), was established in 1711 and the building shown was erected in 1861. Reverend Samuel Phillips was the first Pastor and served as Pastor for sixty years. His sons and grandsons founded the two Phillips Academies, one in Andover and the other in Exeter, New Hampshire.

The present church building is the fourth meeting house to stand on virtually the same site. The lovely spire of this church has become a landmark in the Town of Andover.



AMOS BLANCHARD HOUSE
97 Main Street
Andover, Massachusetts

THE AMOS BLANCHARD HOUSE is the home of the Andover Historical Society. The house and barn were built in 1819 by Amos Blanchard, a local financier and Deacon of the South Church. The house was originally built in the L-shaped Newburyport style and was deeded to the Society by Miss Caroline Underhill.

The house is decorated in keeping with the era in which it was built, and contains an extensive collection of articles used by Andover citizens including; early furniture, clocks, paintings, oil lamps, dolls, china, rifles, and antique clothing. A manuscript collection is available for those interested in research.

The Barn Museum houses a large collection of farm tools and machines, spinning and shoe making equipment and such interesting items as an early fire engine and a "bone shaker" bicycle.

The Andover Historical Society is a non-profit organization which cultivates interest in Andover, its history and its people. The Society seeks to collect, preserve, and exhibit books, manuscripts and objects relating to Andover's past and present. Membership is open to those who are interested in their town. There are regular visiting hours.



THE NORTH ANDOVER
HISTORICAL SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS

153 Academy Road

North Andover, Massachusetts

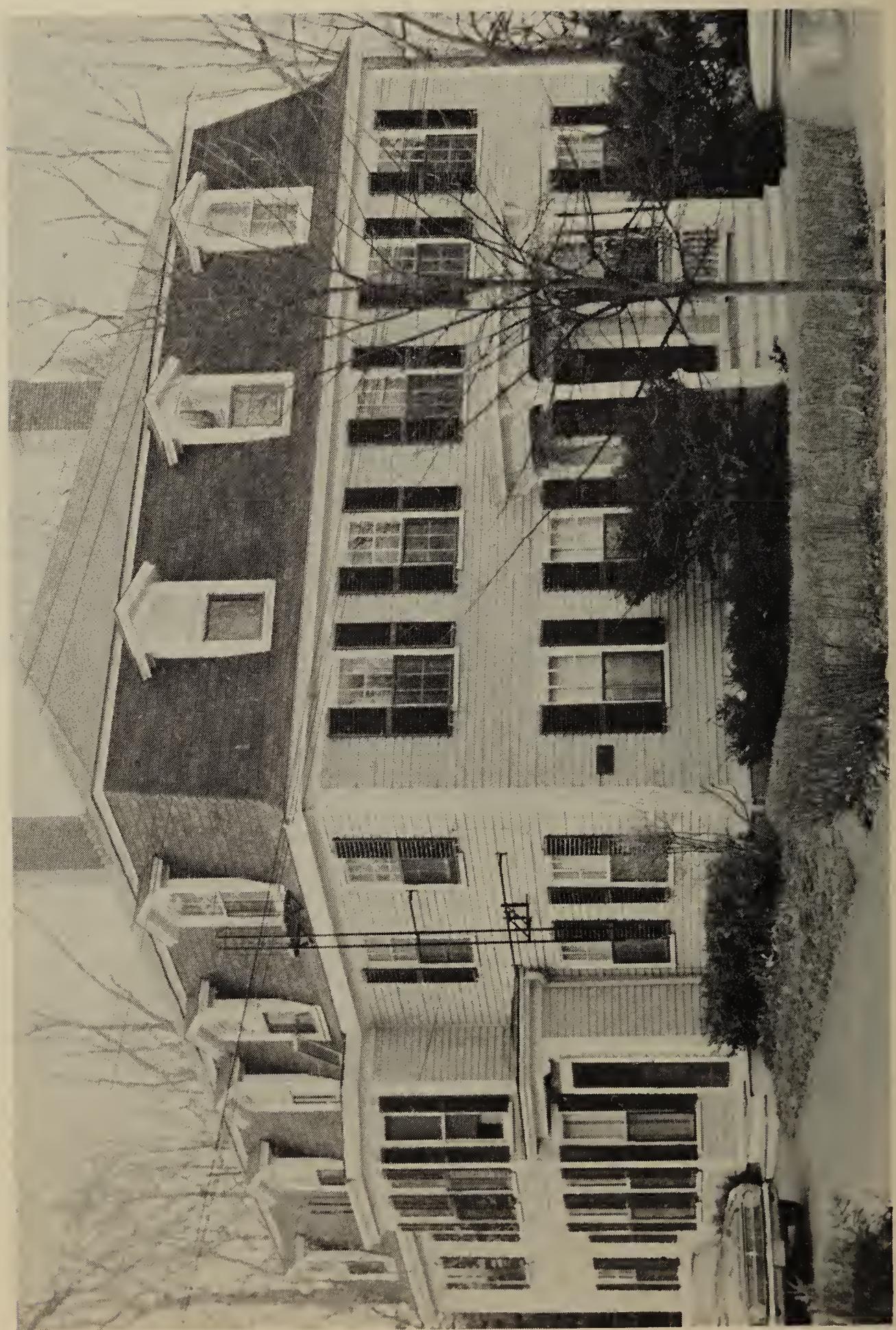
THE NORTH ANDOVER Historical Society was founded in 1913 by Samuel Dale Stevens, an avid collector of antiques. The Johnson Cottage, built about 1799, was used for meetings and exhibitions. In 1930, the Stevens Memorial Building was built adjacent to the Cottage.

The Johnson Cottage is decorated and furnished with many interesting objects and pieces of furniture used by the early citizens of Andover. The cottage itself is a very good example of a modest home of the late eighteenth century.

Among the many objects displayed are a pair of wine glasses, which once belonged to the Rev. William Symmes, minister of the North Parish Church during the second half of the eighteenth century and resident of the Parson Barnard House during that time. There are many pieces of ceramics imported from England, including some Blue Staffordshire which was made for the American market and which commemorates the English defeat at Lake Erie in the War of 1812.

The many interesting collections at the Historical Society include elegant furniture, paintings, toys, musical instruments, carpentry tools, kitchen utensils, candle-making equipment, rifles and Indian artifacts.

The Historical Society is open on Sunday afternoon, one to five o'clock.



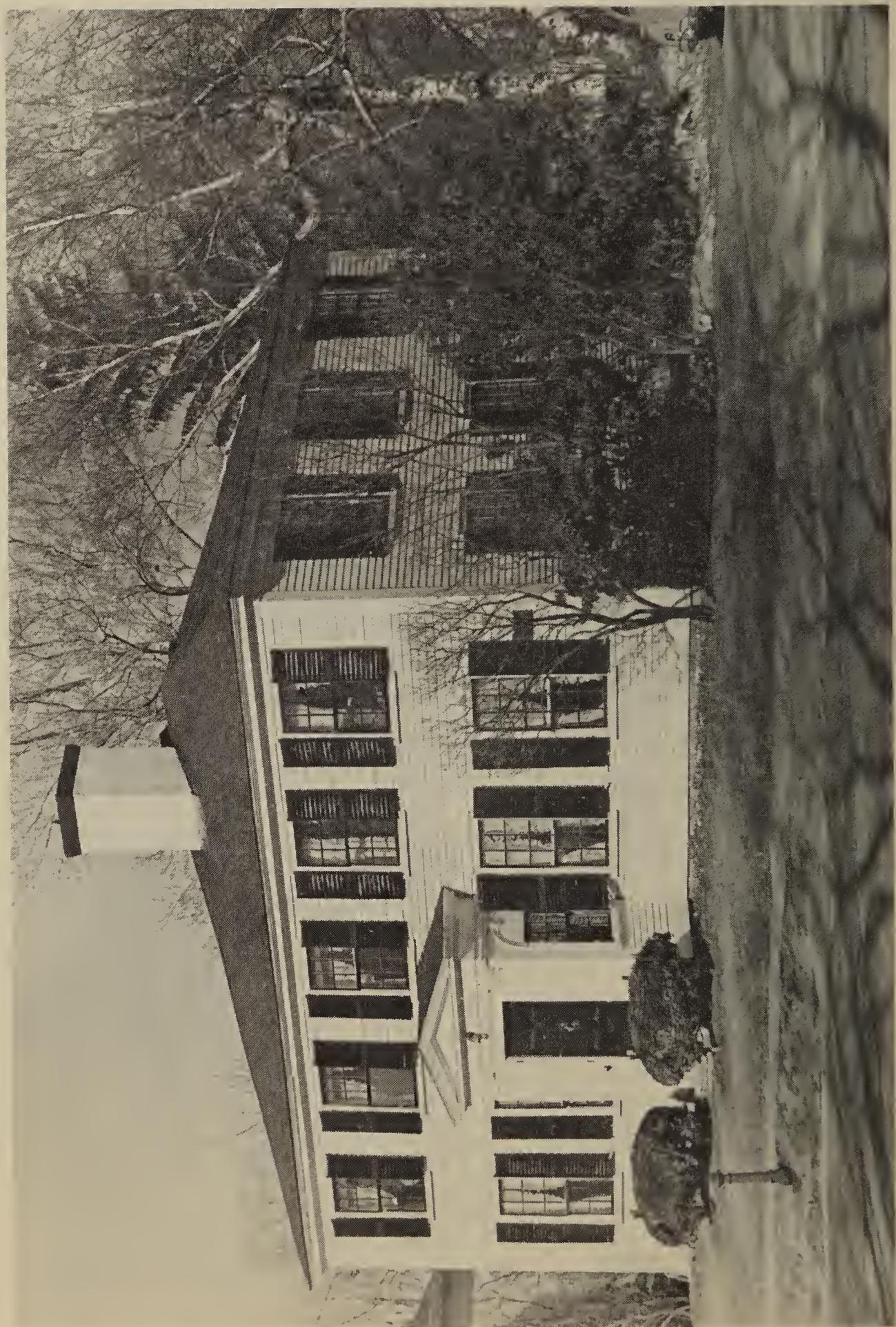
AMERICA HOUSE

147 Main Street

Andover, Massachusetts

IN 1832, SAMUEL F. SMITH was a divinity student at the Andover Theological Seminary and he lived in this house. One day in February, Mr. Smith came across a tune he liked in an old German music book. "I instantly felt the impulse", he wrote later, "to write a patriotic hymn of my own, to the same tune. Seizing a scrape of waste paper I put upon it, within half an hour, the verses substantially as they stand today." His verses were first sung at the Park Street Church, Boston and attained rapid popularity.

The house has been named "America House" in honor of the patriotic lyrics written within its walls. It is not open to the public.



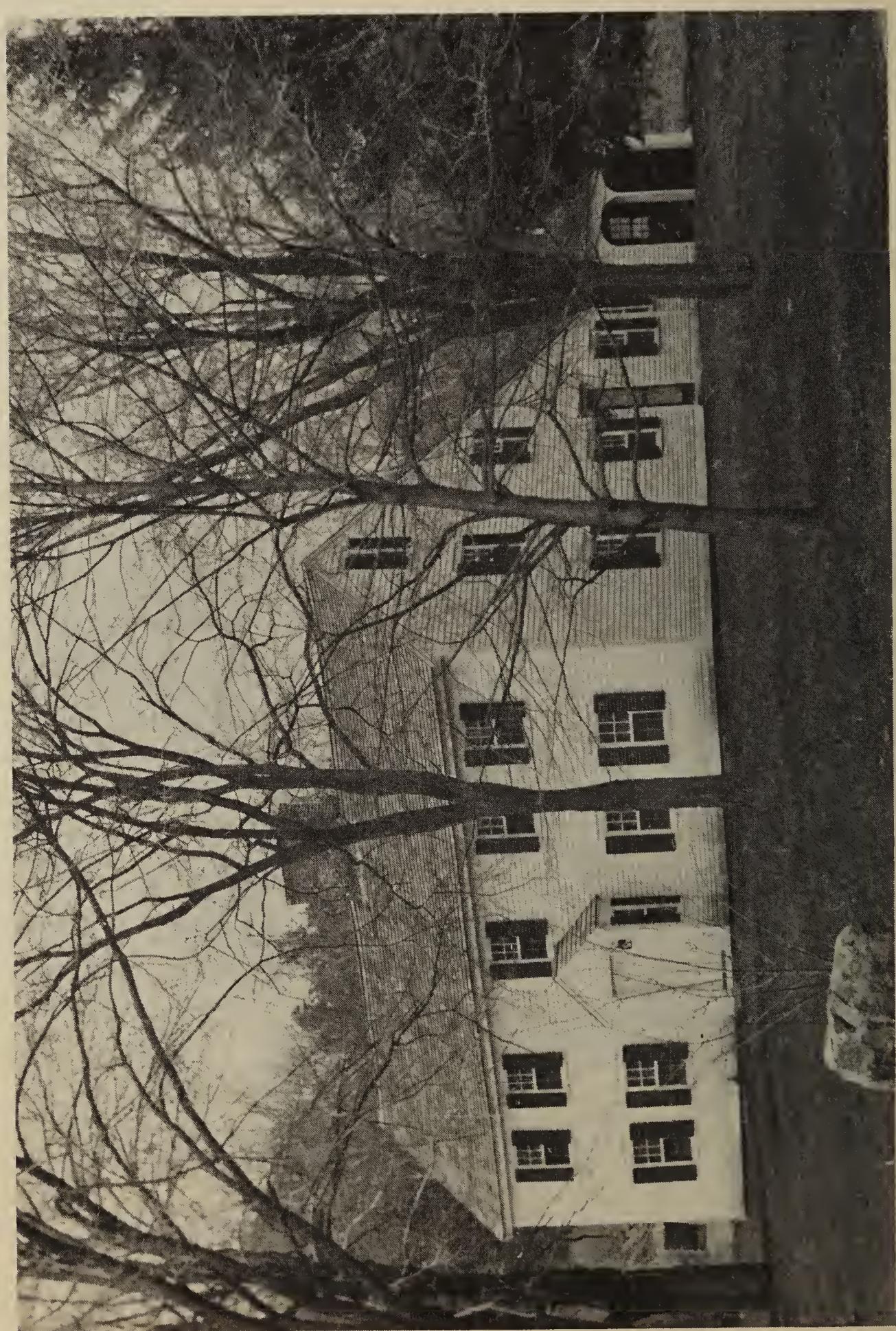
DEACON ISAAC ABBOTS' TAVERN

70 Elm Street

Andover, Massachusetts

MADE LOCALLY FAMOUS by a visit of General Washington in 1789, shortly after his inauguration as President, the Deacon Isaac Abbot Tavern is believed to be one of the oldest buildings in Andover. No records are available to show when it was built, but it first appears on the records in 1776, when the General Court was petitioned to allow it to be used for general entertainment because the owner, Deacon Abbot, had been subjected to no small inconvenience from applications of passengers using the old stage road who were seeking refreshments.

In 1795 Deacon Abbots' Tavern became the first post office in Andover. An extremely well-maintained home whose appearance belies its age, the property is owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Young.



THE BAKER HOMESTEAD

5 Argilla Road

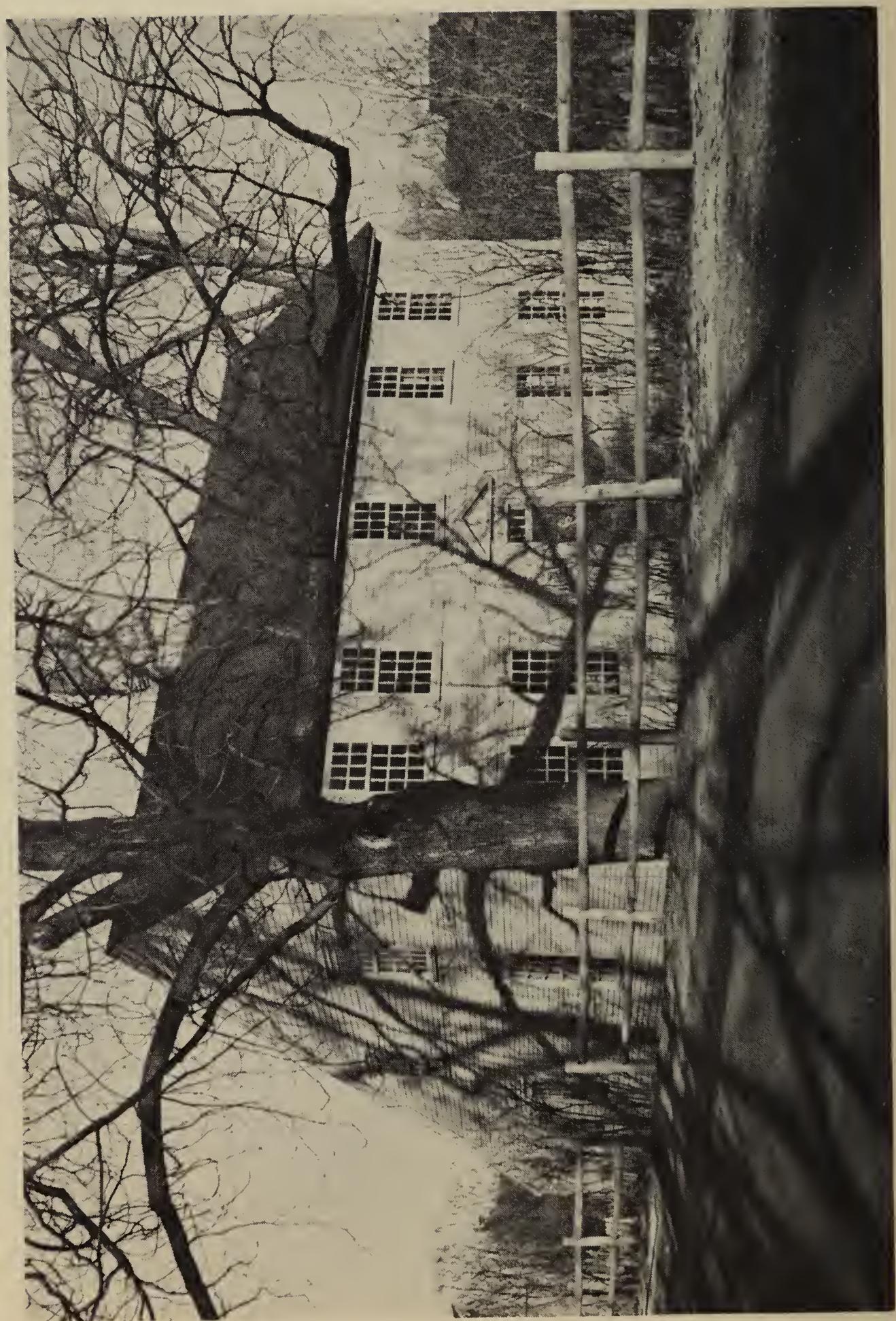
Andover, Massachusetts

NOW OWNED AND OCCUPIED by Sidney P. White, great-great-grandson of Dr. Symonds Baker, who purchased the property in 1797, the home is located on land originally a grant from the King of England to Job Tyler.

An excerpt from a deed recorded in Salem, Massachusetts records that Job Tyler et ux sold to Thomas Abbott 1662 — 9mo.-21da. "Westerly side of Shawsheen, northerly side of road together with the Mansion House and barn in together with same with Tan house and tan fats and all buildings — beginning with a white oak tree, marked standing about twelve poles from" . . .

Lydia Abbott, widow of Thomas Abbott II, sold the property to Dr. Baker, and since its purchase in 1797 the house and land have been passed down by will until purchased in 1938 by its present owner, who purchased it from his mother, a great-granddaughter of Dr. Symond Baker.

Restoration of the house started in 1939 and it is now a lovely old home which combines the conveniences of modern living with the gracious furnishings of many old pieces which have come down through the family who for so long have lived in and loved this fine example of an early colonial home.



THE PARSON BARNARD HOUSE

179 Osgood Street

North Andover, Massachusetts

THE PARSON BARNARD HOUSE was built about 1715 for Thomas Barnard, the third Pastor of the North Parish Church of Andover. It is an excellent example of an early eighteenth century building style, reflecting both English traditions and classical influences. The interior is furnished in the style of four different periods, representative of four of its original owners. An unusual feature is a movable panel which encloses a view of five progressively smaller fireplaces.

Owned by the North Andover Historical Society, the house is open to the public on Sunday afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock. It is a Registered Massachusetts Historic Landmark.



THE KITTREDGE MANSION

56 Academy Road

North Andover, Massachusetts

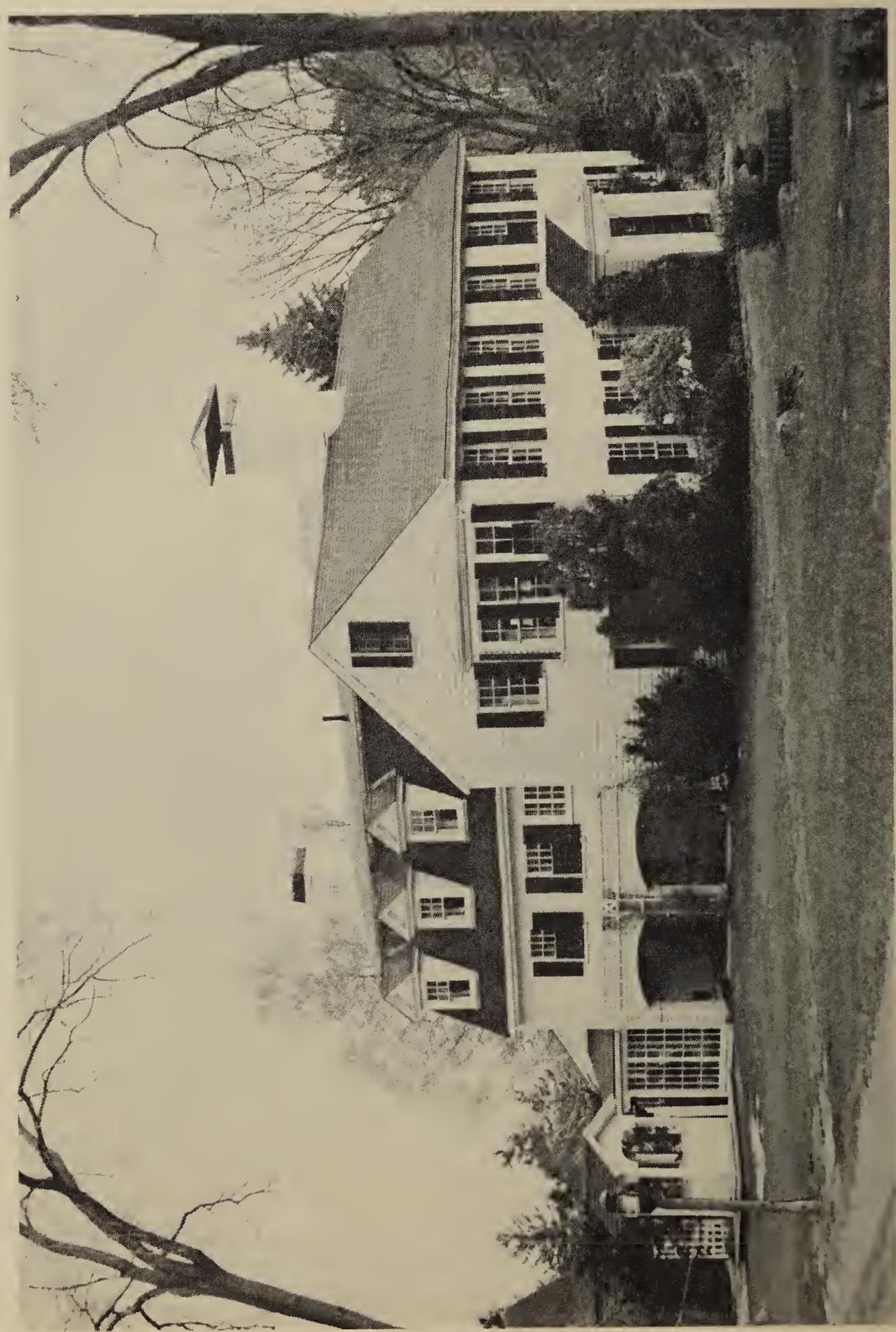
THE KITTREDGE MANSION was built in 1784 by Dr. Thomas Kittredge, a leading political figure and well respected surgeon of the time. This three-story Federalist period house has twenty-five rooms and was built at a time when houses were becoming more elaborate.

The house had no equal, at that time, in the North Parish, and was second only to the Phillips Mansion in the South Parish.

From 1790 to 1820 a medical school was conducted in this house, taking the overflow from Harvard College. At least twenty physicians were graduated from this school.

The Kittredge mansion, which remains nearly the same as it was built, has always been occupied by a Kittredge and the ninth generation of this family, Francis B. Kittredge, resides there now.

The house is not open to the public



THE MOODY BRIDGES HOUSE

11 Marbleridge Road

North Andover, Massachusetts

THE ORIGINAL PART of this house was built about 1680 by John Bridges; when he added to the house in 1733 it was called a mansion, because it had both front and back stairs. It is named after a descendant of his, Colonel Moody Bridges. This Moody Bridges was said to have been a "flamboyant and irrepressible personality" and was a very avid supporter of the American Revolution. He represented Andover in the First Provincial Congress at Salem and was a member of almost every important committee in local affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Francis Leland acquired the property in 1908 and their family has preserved and maintained it as close as possible to the original structure.

The house is not open to the public.



THE SAMUEL OSGOOD HOUSE

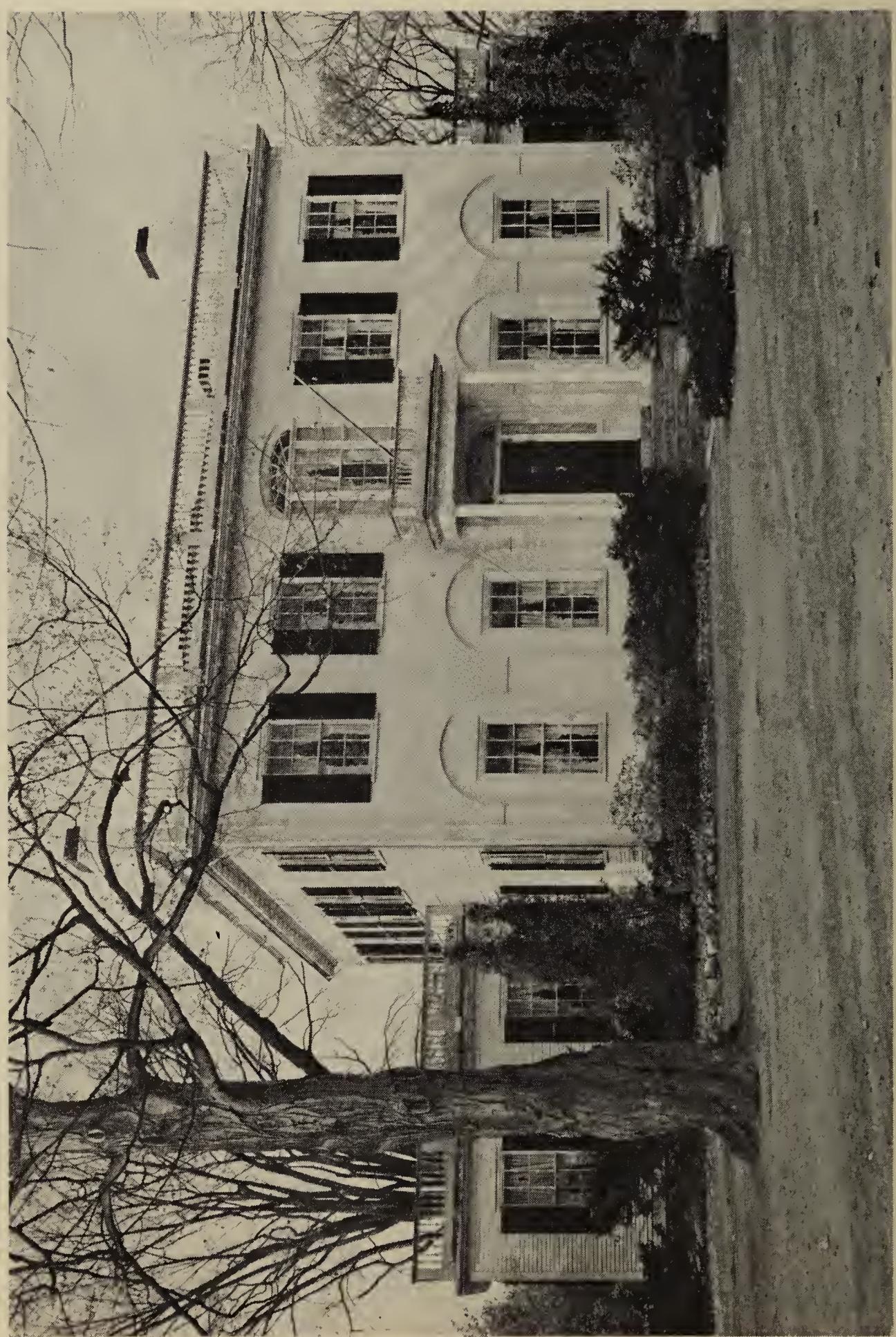
440 Osgood Street

North Andover, Massachusetts

THE SAMUEL OSGOOD HOUSE has national as well as local significance because it is the birthplace of Andover's first nationally-prominent citizen. Colonel Samuel Osgood (1748-1813) was a leader of Minutemen at Lexington, a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1779, first Senator from Essex County, the first Commissioner of the Treasury of the Congress and Confederation, and the first Postmaster General of the United States under President Washington.

During the siege of Boston in the Revolutionary War, many of the books and valuables of Harvard College were brought to Colonel Osgood's house for safekeeping.

The house is now owned and occupied by A. Murray Howe. It is not open to the public.

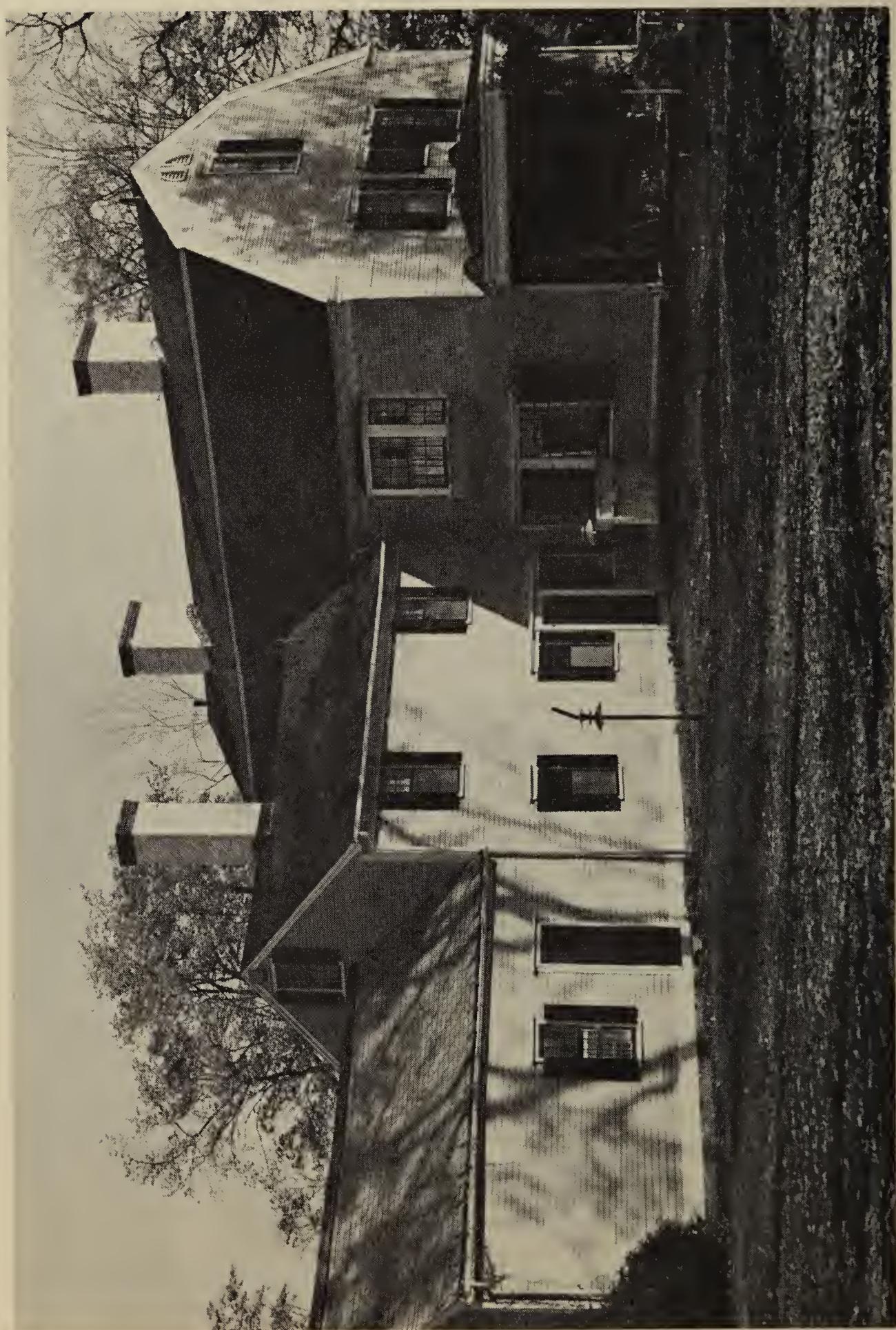


THE PHELPS HOUSE

THE PHELPS HOUSE is the home of the headmaster of Phillips Academy. It was built by Mr. William Bartlet of Newburyport for the Theological Seminary in 1811. The architecture has been attributed to Charles Bulfinch but modern scholars now suspect it may have been the work of a local builder.

Dr. Ebenezer Porter was the first to occupy the house. His large study room became the center of New England Calvinism. Here such men as Dr. Leonard Woods, Prof. Moses Stuart, Squire Samuel Farrar, Dr. Justin Edwards, Principal John Adams and Deacon Mark Newman met and organized the American Board of Foreign Missions, originated the American Educational Society, started the Boston *Recorder*, the first religious newspaper in the world, and founded the American Temperance Society and the American Tract Society.

The house is named for Prof. Austin Phelps, one of the most eloquent of Andover's many brilliant preachers and his daughter, Elizabeth, the talented novelist.



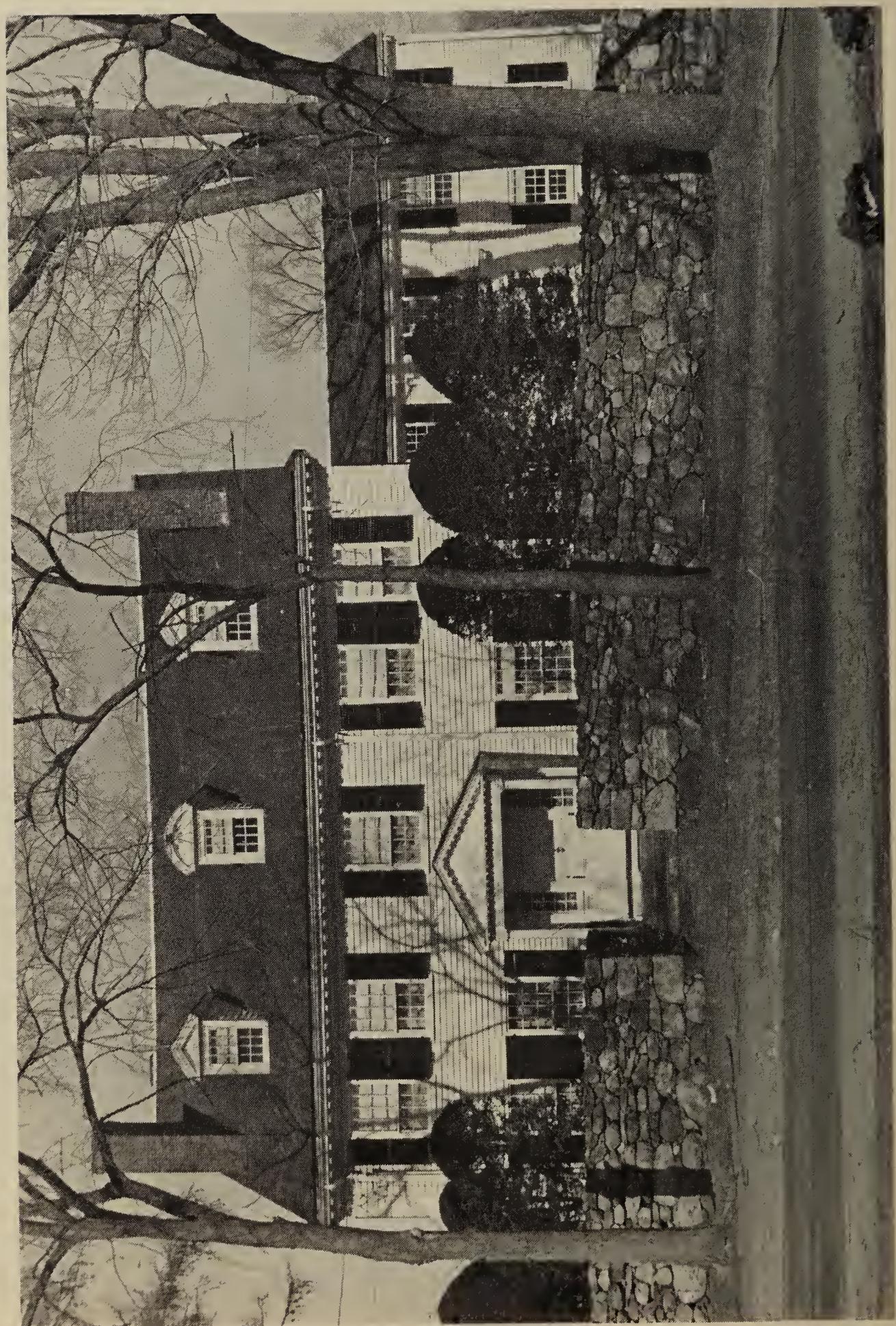
THE PHILLIPS MANSE
168 Osgood Street
North Andover, Massachusetts

THE PHILLIPS MANSE was built about 1751 by Esquire Samuel Phillips, son of the first Minister of the South Parish Church and father of the founder of Phillips Academy. The land on which the house was built came into Samuel Phillips' possession through his marriage to Elizabeth Barnard.

This was later the summer home of Phillips Brooks, whose statue stands in the Common at the "Old Center". Phillips Brooks was Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts and the writer of religious songs including "O Little Town of Bethlehem."

The house is owned and lived in by a direct descendant of the Phillips family, C. Lloyd Thomas.

It is not open to the public.



THE STEVENS-COOLIDGE PLACE

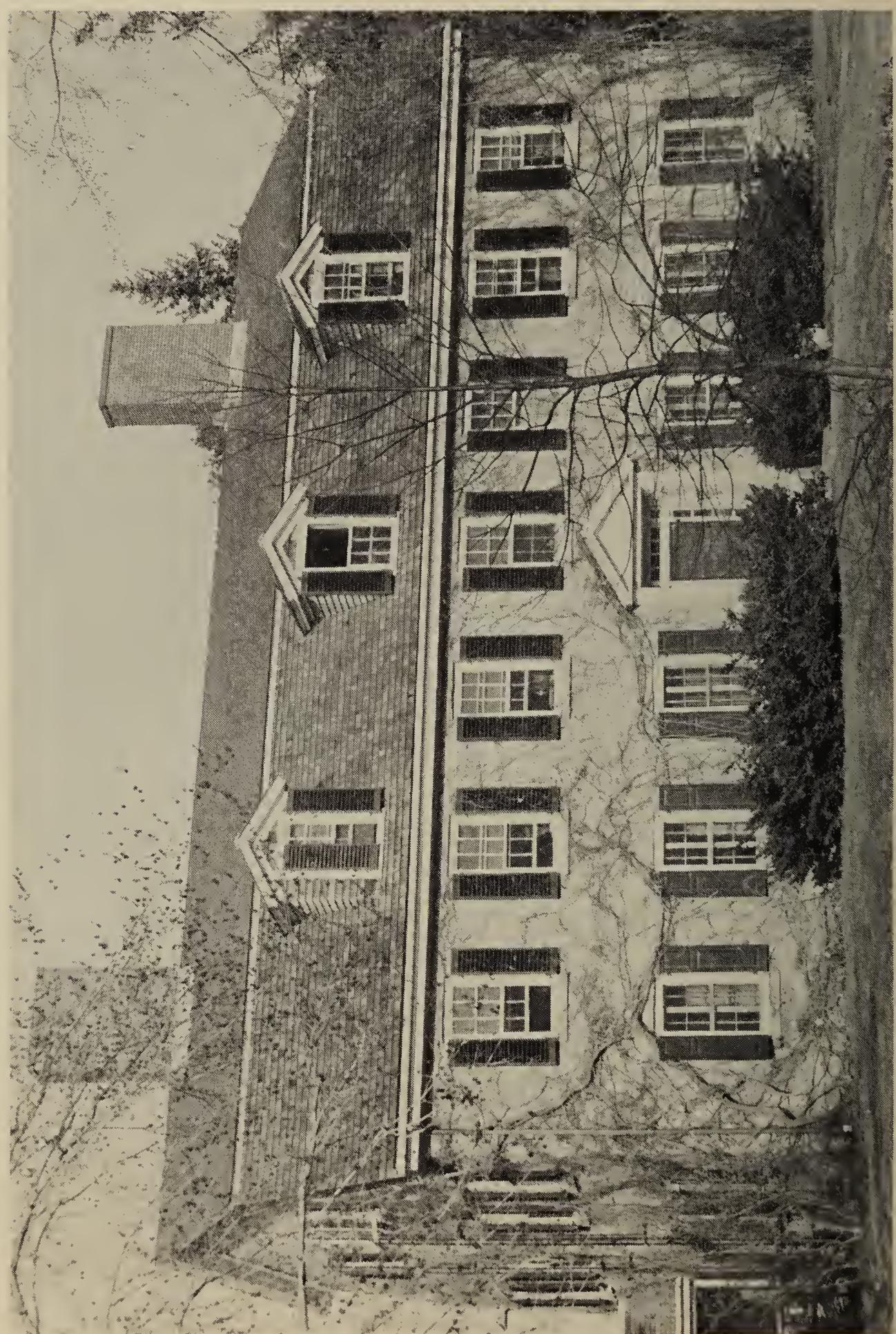
137 Andover Street

North Andover, Massachusetts

THE LAND ON WHICH the Stevens-Coolidge house was built is part of an original grant given to John Stevens in 1645 from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was retained by eight generations of the same family until it was willed to the Trustees of Reservations in 1962 by Mrs. Helen Stevens Coolidge. This property contains eighty-nine acres of lawns, gardens, pasture lands, and a brick Serpentine Wall which is a replica of the one designed by Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia. Mr. Coolidge, an author and diplomat, was a descendant of President Jefferson.

The house, or "Home Place" as it was called, was built around 1800 and was restored in the Colonial Revival style. The furnishings include many good examples of one person's taste in the decorative arts of the early twentieth century. Among other features of interest, the house has nine fireplaces, tempura murals instead of wallpaper, porcelain and embroideries from the Orient, and a large collection of Waterford Glass. The kitchen and "ballroom" are part of the original house, which was built in the late 1700's and which was once used as a Tavern.

The Trustees of Reservations maintain the property, which is open to the public on Sunday afternoon.



STOWE HOUSE
80 Bartlet Street
Andover, Massachusetts

THIS PLEASANT STONE HOUSE was built in 1828 by the Theological Seminary as a workshop to provide exercise for Seminary students. A group called "the Mechanical Association" fashioned coffins, wheelbarrows and other useful articles here.

In 1852, the workshop was remodeled as a home for Prof. Calvin E. Stowe and his wife Harriet Beecher Stowe. During her twelve years in Andover, Mrs. Stowe wrote "Dread", "The Minister's Wooing", and "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin".

After the Mansion House was burned in 1887, this building became the Phillips Inn. In 1929, it was moved to its present site and is today used as a residence for faculty members of the Academy.



THE MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY
Main Street
Elm Square
Andover, Massachusetts

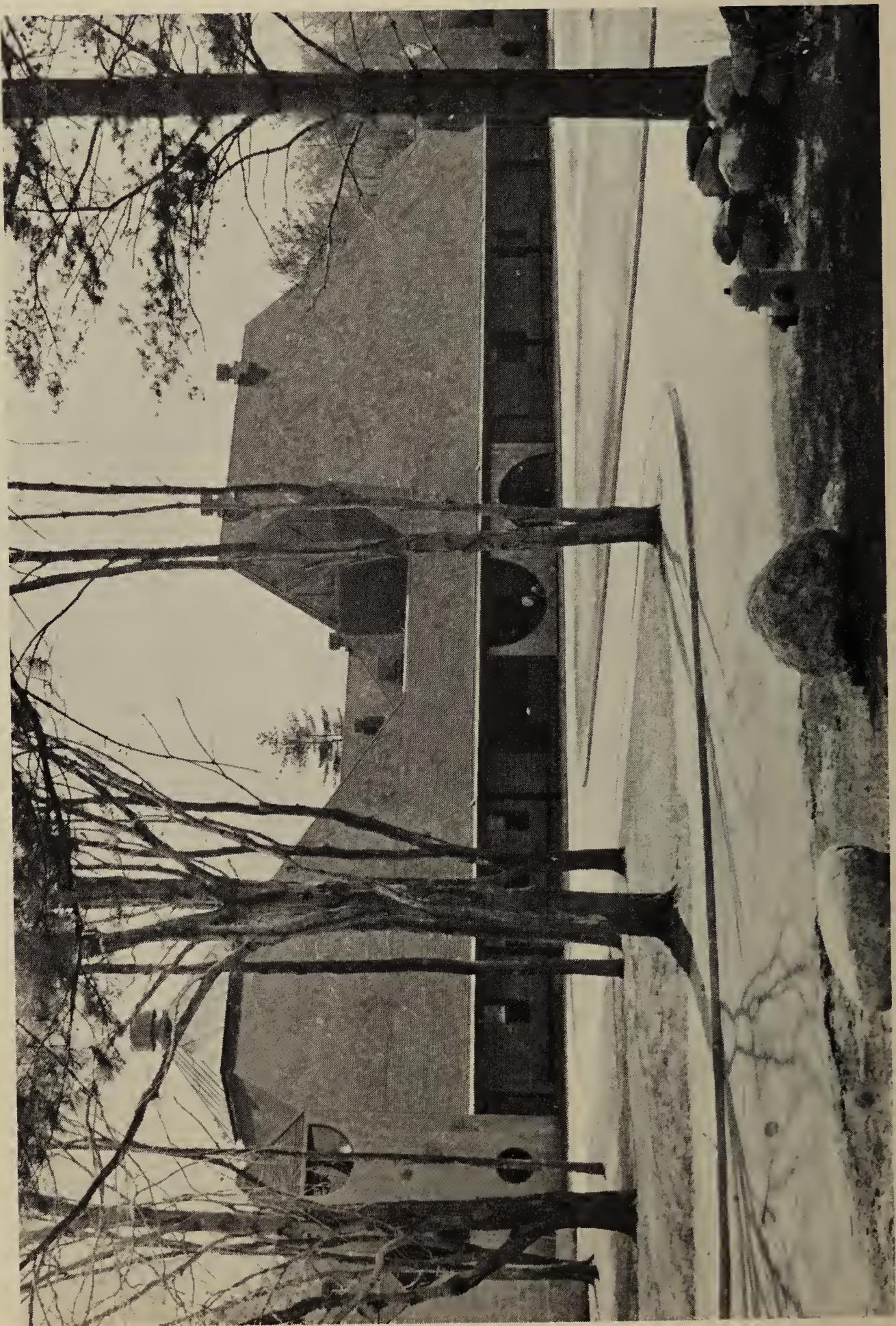
ERECTED IN MEMORY OF fifty-two men of Andover who died in the service of their country during the Civil War, the Andover Memorial Hall Library was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1873.

At the time the library opened its doors it was one of the very few free public libraries in Essex County, and statistics related to the period indicate that there were no more than two thousand public libraries in the entire country.

Funds for the building were provided chiefly through public subscriptions, with the impetus being a contribution from a local industrialist, John Smith, who had pledged a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars toward erecting a Memorial Hall, Library and Reading Room for the use and benefit of the residents of the town. Twelve thousand dollars was pledged by Mr. Smith's business partners, Peter Smith, brother of John Smith, and John Dove.

Additional pledges by Andover's citizenry soon provided the necessary funds in the amount of almost \$63,000 and on June 9, 1873, books were first issued for home use.

Almost one hundred years of service to the citizens of Andover has brought about many changes in the role of the library, and on the occasion of its One-Hundredth Anniversary in the rapidly approaching year of 1973 the citizens of Andover will have reason to pay tribute to those Andoverites whose patriotism, far-sightedness and generosity made this library possible.



BANCROFT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bancroft Road
Andover, Massachusetts

THE BANCROFT SCHOOL through its architectural design is unique, imaginative and innovative. It is a structure that most visitors are amazed to discover was planned and constructed to house public school children. More important, the design reflects the serious thought given to providing the school people and children with an environment that encourages creativity and flexibility; an environment that enables children to develop an attitude that learning can be a pleasurable as well as a serious experience; an environment that not only stimulates individuality in the student, but highlights as well an empathy and respect for one another's rights and responsibilities.

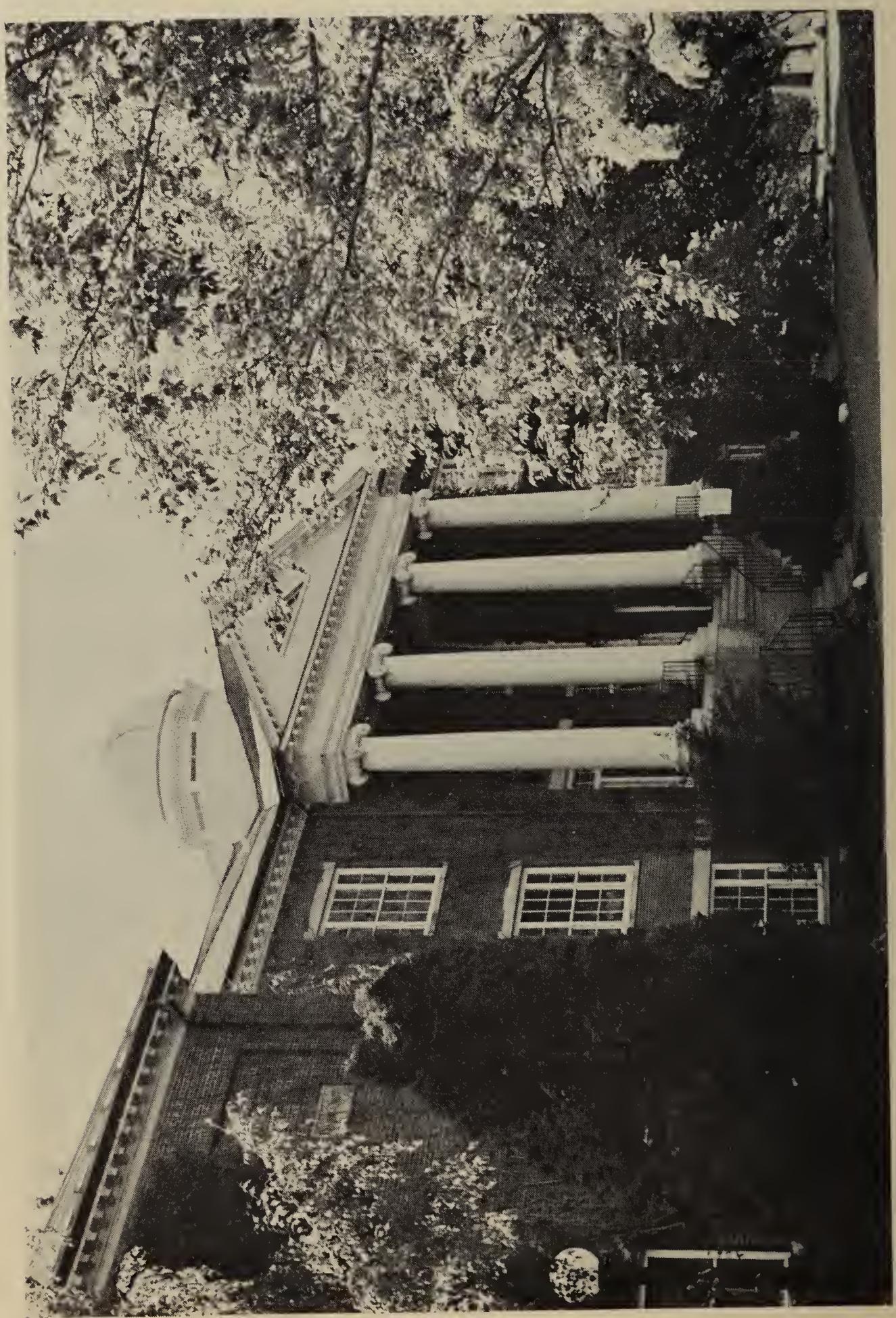
The program at Bancroft is designed to consider three major purposes.

First, to provide a basic skills program that considers the social, emotional and academic development of each individual.

Second, to provide alternative strategies that will encourage an inquiring approach by the individual.

Third, to provide students with an opportunity to pursue self-interest activities.

The Bancroft Elementary School through its architecture and activities represents in many ways the strong spirit of community that the Town of Andover has enjoyed throughout its history.



ABBOT HALL
Abbot Academy
Andover, Massachusetts

ABBOT ACADEMY is a nonsectarian, resident and day school enrolling approximately 300 girls in the four years preceding college. Located on School Street, it has been in continuous operation since 1829.

Abbot is intended to be "an environment for shaping attitudes and a stimulus for future attitudes and capacities." While "college preparatory" in its assumption that most of the students will want to pursue serious work at institutions of higher learning, the Academy regards its broader purpose as being one of helping each girl toward further development of her own best abilities and an increasingly sensitive regard for others.

As a nonprofit corporation Abbot is directed by a Principal for a self-perpetuating board of 18 trustees. The school is accredited by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and affiliated with such groups as the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls, the National Association of Independent Schools, the American Alumni Council, the Independent Schools Foundation of Massachusetts, and "Project ABC" (A Better Chance).

A recently established Town Meeting form of government, involving student, faculty, and administrative representatives, deals with such issues vital to the school's life and policy in daily living.



MEMORIAL TOWER

Phillips Academy

Andover, Massachusetts

THE MEMORIAL TOWER sits on the old training field where the young men of Andover prepared themselves for some of the nation's early battles. Here too were held the various anniversary parties of the Academy. Many distinguished guests were welcomed here including Presidents Washington, Jackson, Coolidge and the Marquis de Lafayette.

The bell tower, completed in 1922, is a memorial to those men who died in their nation's modern wars. Thus, the tower and the field are a curious combination of past and present.

The tower has a carillon of 37 bells and it rings Westminster chimes for the clock.

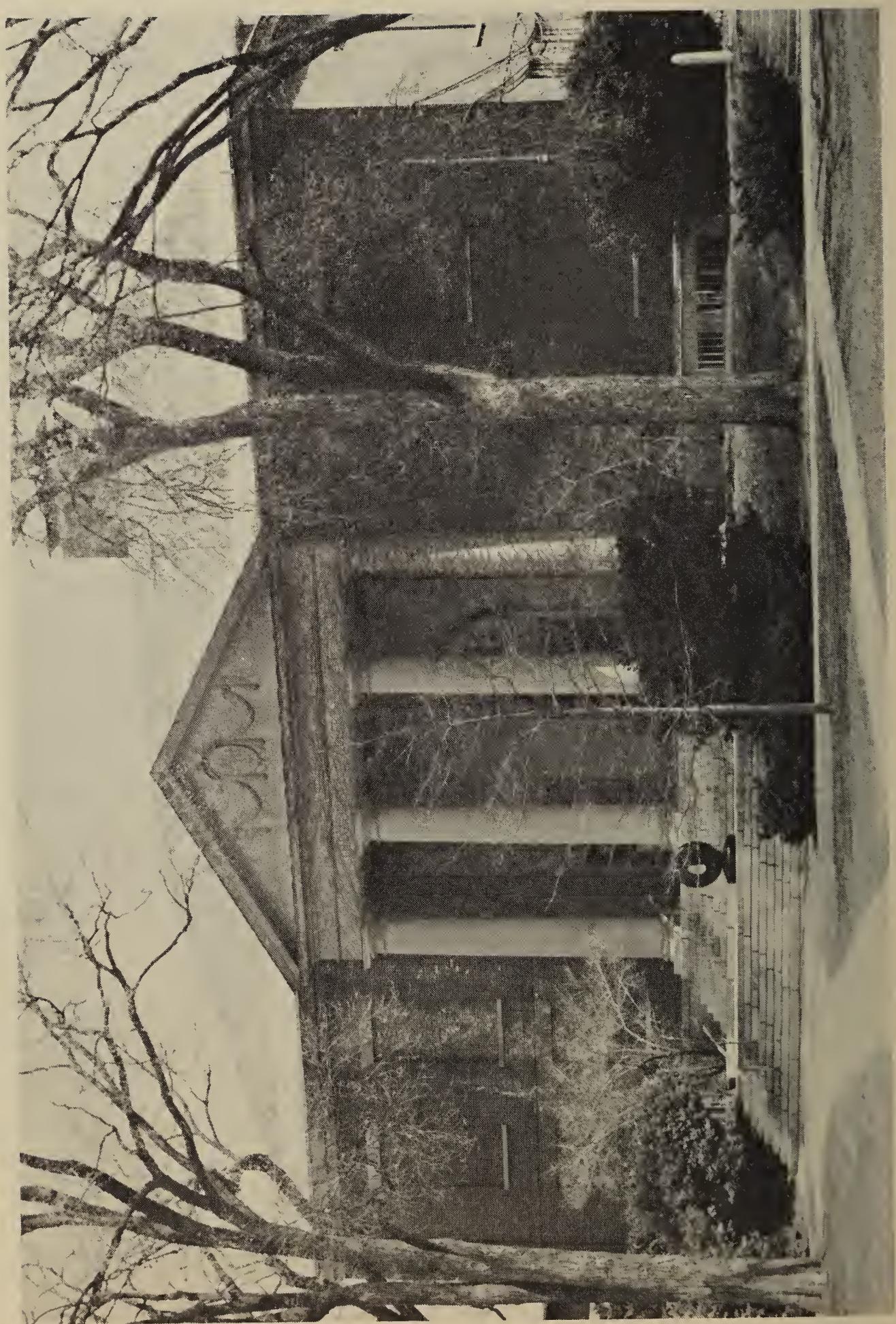


CAMPUS MALL
Phillips Academy
Andover, Massachusetts

THIS IS A VIEW of the main campus of Phillips Academy. This beautiful mall was created during the 1930's when the old Theological Seminary buildings were removed.

The broad green lawns and the majestic Elm archways are a landmark for both the residents of Andover and passers-by. The academy campus is a major asset to Andover's over-all beauty.

Shown in the distance is Cochran Chapel.



THE ADDISON GALLERY OF AMERICAN ART

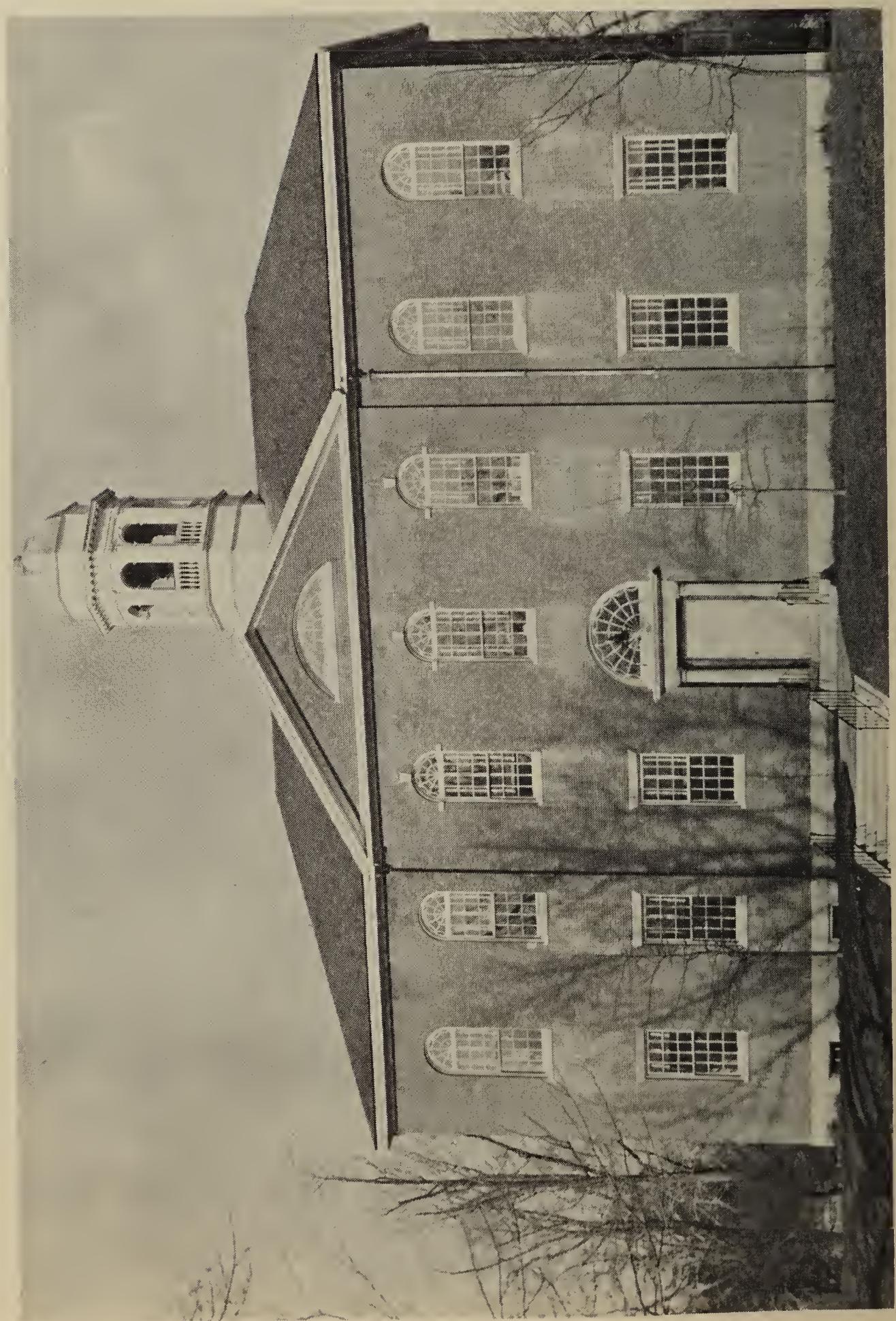
Off Chapel Avenue

Andover, Massachusetts

THE ADDISON GALLERY OF AMERICAN ART (1930) was established in memory of Mrs. Keturah Addison Cobb, "to enrich permanently the lives of the students of Phillips Academy, by helping to cultivate and foster in them a love for the beautiful." The original gift included important objects of American art with endowment for the maintenance and operation of the building, and a small fund for additional purchases.

It is the aim of the Addison Gallery to serve as a cultural center for Phillips Academy students and outside visitors. To this end, frequent special exhibitions are held throughout the year. Some are directly related to the courses in the school curriculum; others are of general interest. In addition to its activities as a part of Phillips Academy, the Addison Gallery is always open to the general public and offers educational opportunities to schools and organizations in neighboring communities.

The nucleus of the present collection of American paintings was presented to Phillips Academy in 1928 by several friends of the school. The collection, now including nearly two thousand items, is recognized as one of the outstanding specialized collections in the country. Allston, Copley, Morse, Stuart, West, and others represent the Colonial period. Of special importance among the many paintings of the 19th century are examples by Cole, Doughty, Eakins, Homer, Innes, LaFarge, Ryder, Twachtman, and Whistler. The early part of the present century is shown in the work of such men as Bellows, Davies, Demuth, Hassam, Hopper, Luks, Marin, Prendergast, and Sloan. Recent acquisitions of contemporary paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, and photographs complete an exceptionally well-balanced collection. Work by Calder, Lippold, Moholy-Nagy, Hofmann, Marin, O'Keeffe, Pollock, Shahn and Wyeth is included. Models of American Sailing Ships, built to uniform scale, selections of furniture, glass, and textiles of the Colonial period are on permanent exhibition.



BULFINCH HALL
Phillips Academy
Andover, Massachusetts

BULFINCH HALL was originally known as the "Brick Academy" after it was built in 1818. It was the first substantial building of the Academy and is the design of Charles Bulfinch, the prominent 19th century architect.

It served as the main building until it was replaced by a newer one in 1865. It then served as the gymnasium until it was restored in the 1930's through a gift from Edward S. Harkness and renamed in honor of its distinguished architect.

Today, the offices of the English department may be found there.



SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL

Phillips Academy

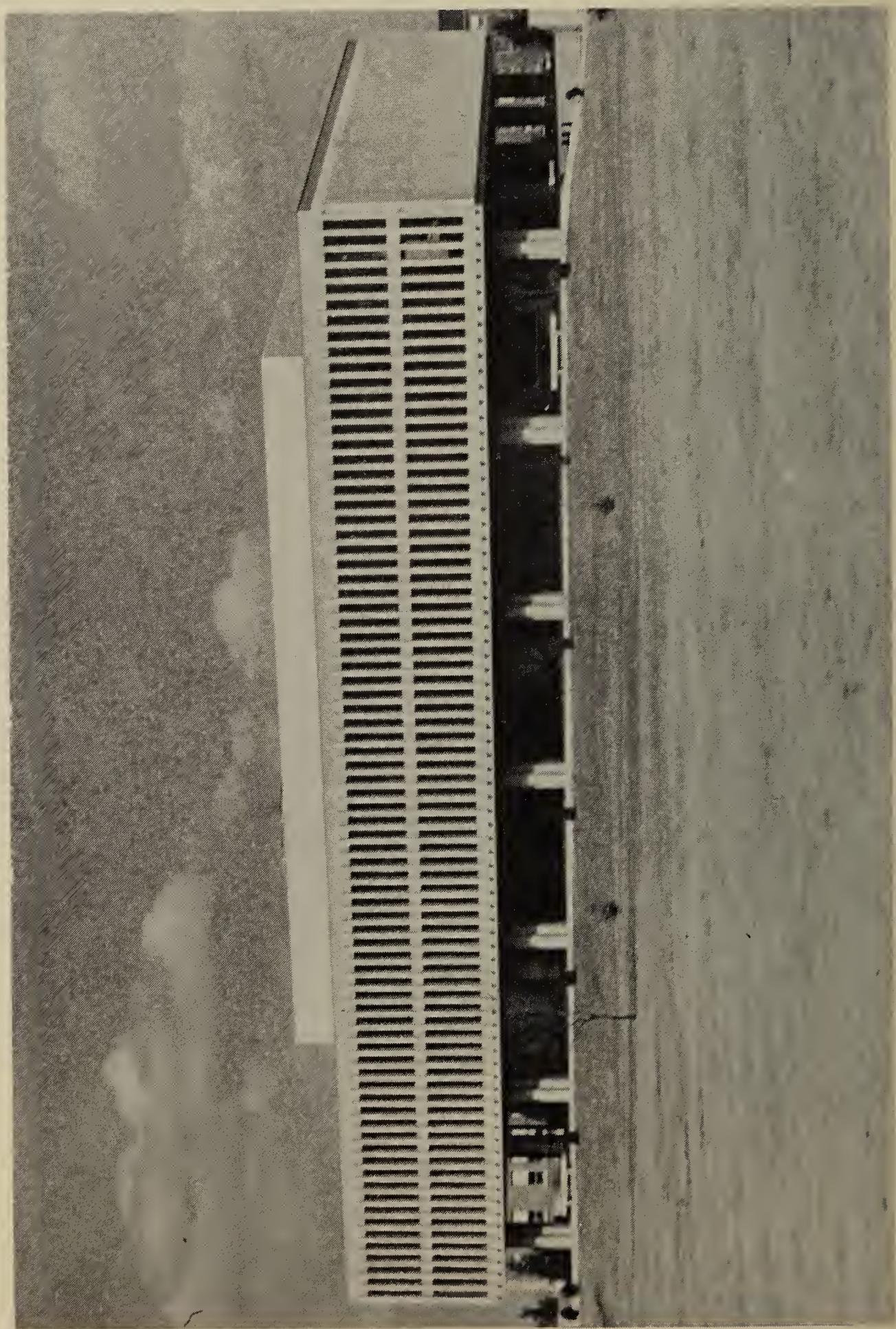
Andover, Massachusetts

SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL is the Administration building of Phillips Academy. It was completed in 1935 and named in honor of Judge Samuel Phillips, Jr., the founder of Phillips Academy.

Phillips Academy was a family enterprise promoted by Samuel Phillips, Jr., then 21. Young Samuel had attended Dummer Academy and graduated from Harvard. He was well read in educational philosophy and in 1778 convinced his father and uncles to supply the funds for a new school.

Young Samuel was a forward thinking man. His aim was a public free school academy for the purpose of instructing students not only in the classical subjects which was the practice, but also "TO LEARN THEM THE GREAT END AND REAL BUSINESS OF LIVING."

The new school opened its doors on April 30, 1778 in a remodeled carpenter's shop which stood where the Peabody Archeological Museum is now located.



MERRIMACK COLLEGE
Turnpike Road
North Andover, Massachusetts

FOUNDED IN 1947 by the Order of St. Augustine to satisfy the need for a Catholic College for men in the lower Merrimack Valley, Merrimack College has since expanded far beyond its original intention, recruiting students from other parts of the country who desire college experience in this rich and varied area of outstanding universities.

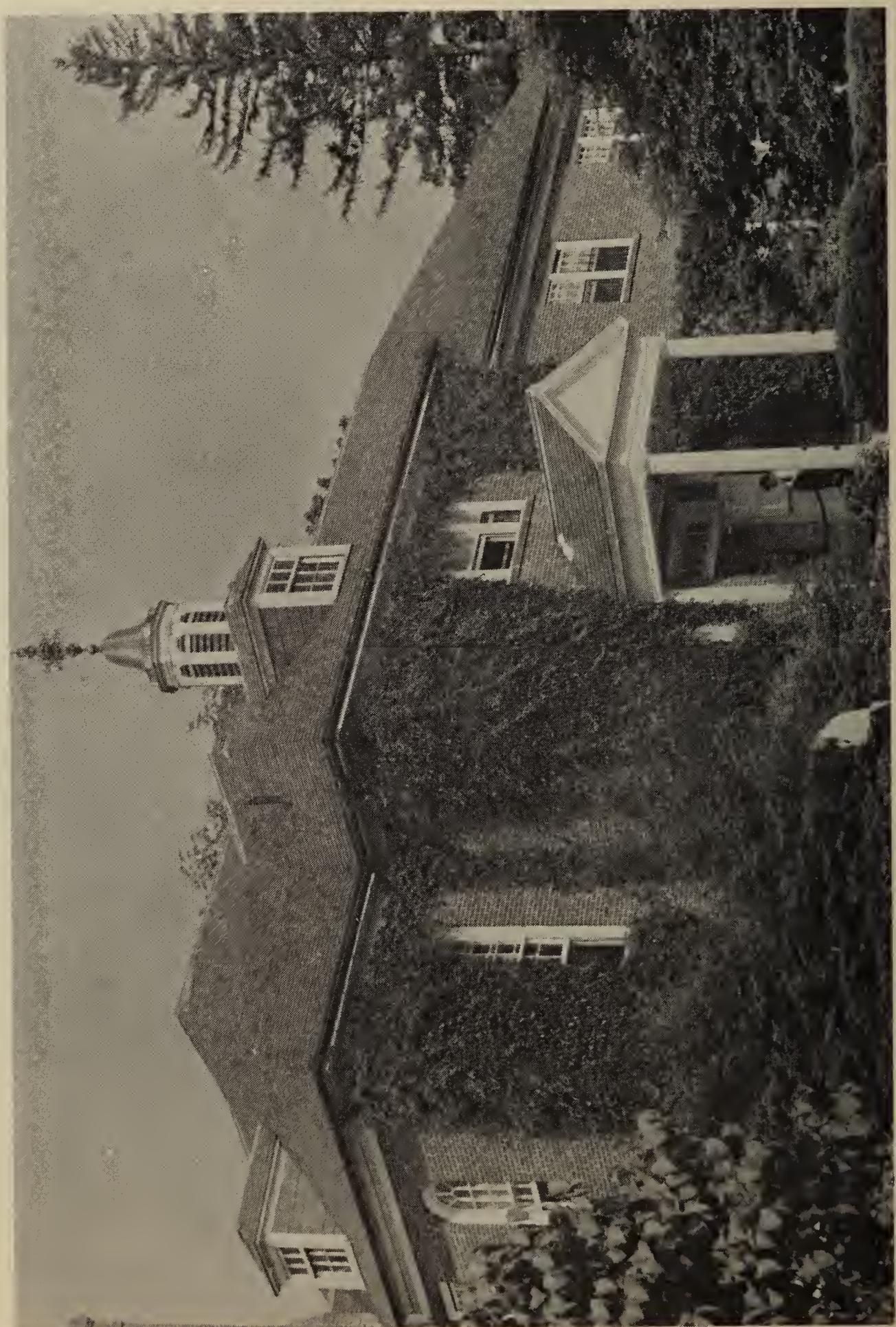
Merrimack College is located in the towns of Andover and North Andover, twenty-five miles north of Boston, in an area steeped in the history of early New England but responsive to the changing industrial technologies which have been an important part of the history of the communities which grew along the banks of the Merrimack River.

Three years after its opening this college became a co-educational institution, with a present-day enrollment of about 2,000 students. Night and summer courses accommodate an additional 1500 students, with the full-time day students including representatives from twelve foreign countries.

Entering into its third decade of service to the area, Merrimack College has completed its basic program of construction and campus growth and moves forward in the fulfillment of its role in the field of higher education.



McQUADE MEMORIAL LIBRARY — Named in memory of the late Rev. Vincent A. McQuade, O.S.A., President of Merrimack College during its first twenty-one years.

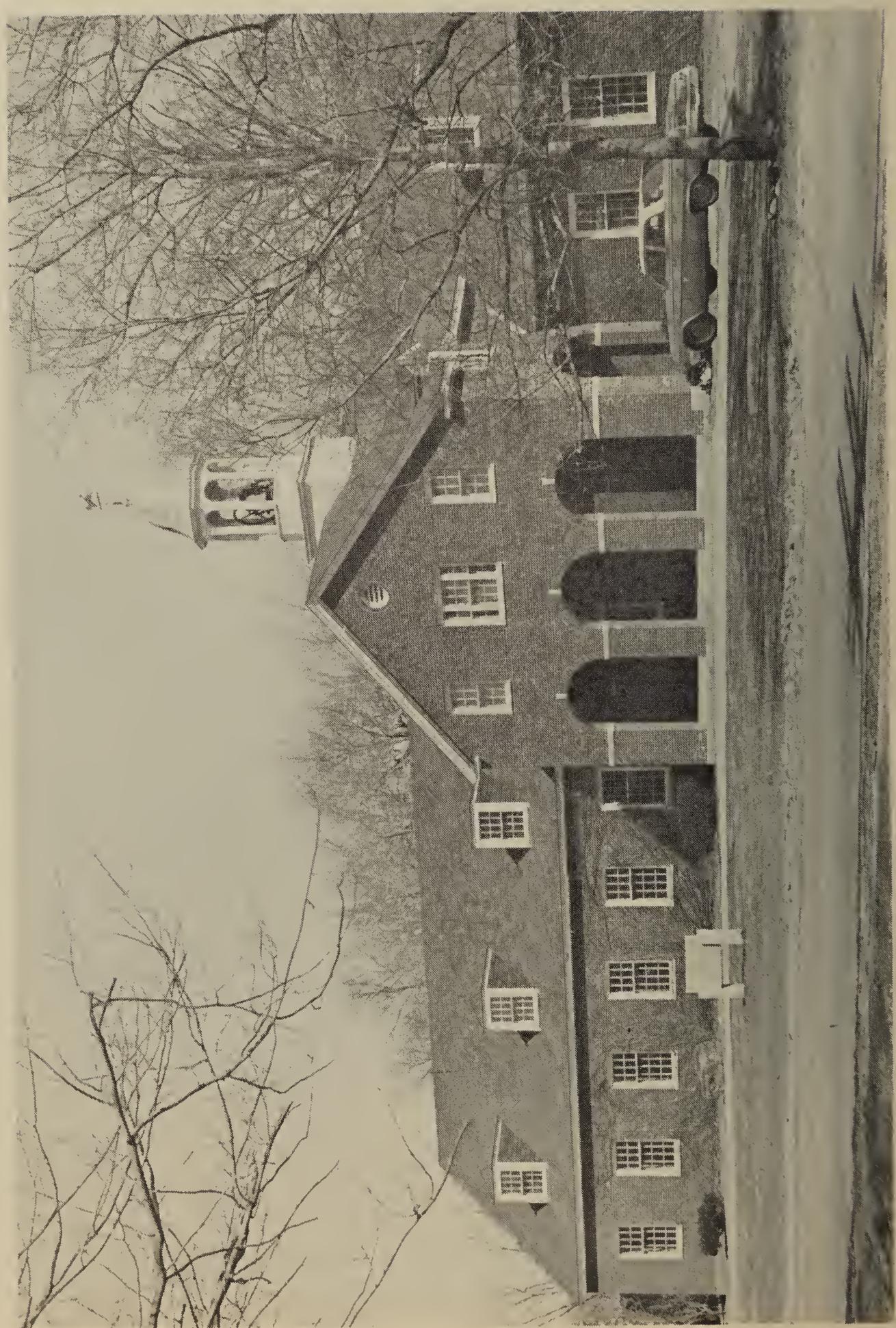


BROOKS SCHOOL
1160 Great Pond Road
North Andover, Massachusetts

BROOKS SCHOOL was incorporated in 1926 and opened for its first term on September 29, 1927. At the suggestion of the first president of the Board of Trustees, The Rev. Endicott Peabody, it was named for Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts and a resident of North Andover. It is situated in the township of North Andover, on the shore of Lake Cochicewick, twenty-eight miles north of Boston and about five miles from the city of Lawrence. The land and original buildings were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Russell and their family.

The present plant includes 247 acres of land on which there are seven dormitories with faculty houses attached, eight separate faculty houses as well as classroom and athletic buildings and facilities.

Brooks is a four year school of approximately 245 boys, beginning with the ninth grade (third form), continuing through the twelfth grade, and preparing for any college or university. The School offers a liberal education in the humanities and sciences.



THE MERRIMACK VALLEY TEXTILE MUSEUM
Massachusetts Avenue
North Andover, Massachusetts

THE MERRIMACK VALLEY TEXTILE MUSEUM was built in 1960; today it has a collection of textile machinery unsurpassed by any other American museum. The many pieces of cloth-making equipment, illustrations, artifacts, and models are arranged in order to tell the story of the development of the textile industry, and to show the transition from home to factory production in the manufacture of wool. The Library has an extensive collection of research material. The museum collections run from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, with particular emphasis on the nineteenth century.

The Museum is open to the public every afternoon from one to five o'clock.



THE BRICK STORE
3-5-7 Johnson Street
North Andover, Massachusetts

THE BRICK STORE was built in 1828-29 for \$2,300 according to an agreement drawn up between Joseph Kittredge, Moses Foster, and Gayton Osgood of Andover and Reuben Frye, architect. It was originally built to be used as two stores and has been in use since that time as a general store, post office, school, and bank. It is still in use today as a very popular general store, a thrift shop and storekeeper's apartment.

The North Andover Historical Society owns the property.

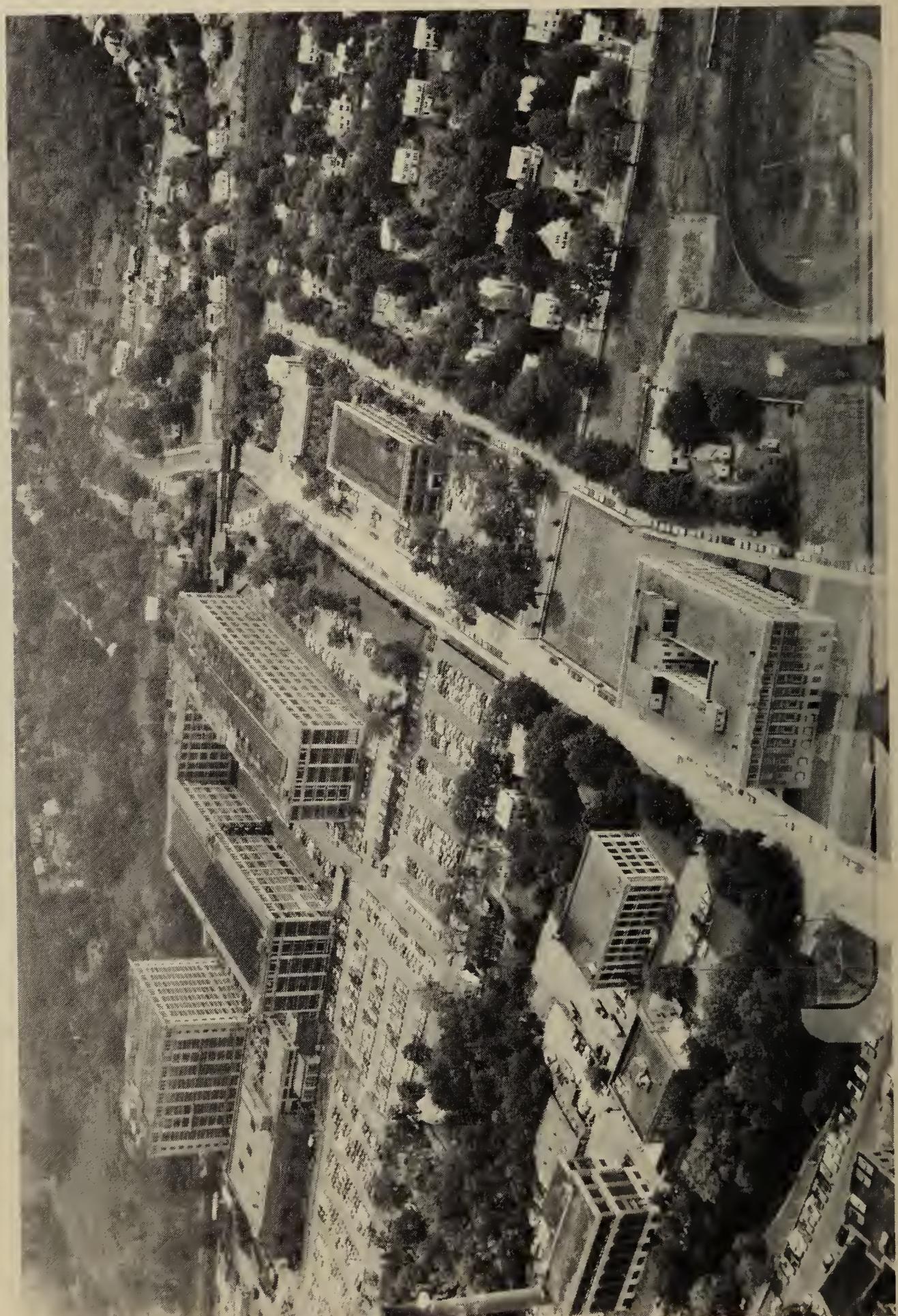


STEVENS MILL
Stevens Street
North Andover, Massachusetts

AFTER BEING IN THE grocery business for a few years, Nathaniel Stevens, along with Dr. Joseph Kittredge and Josiah Monroe, formed a "Factory Company" and established a woolen mill in a converted grist mill. During the War of 1812 woolen goods could not be imported from England. The need for wool led "Captain Nat" to start a woolen factory in 1813.

During the early years the mill employees traded at the grocery store that Nat Stevens continued to run and cash settlements were not too often necessary. The factory and store accounts were kept on the same books.

The building seen here was erected in 1887 and 1922. Production on this site was continuous from 1814 to 1970, when the mill was closed. At the time, the J. P. Stevens Company was the second largest textile firm in the world.



SHAWSHEEN MILL

Shawsheen Village
Andover, Massachusetts

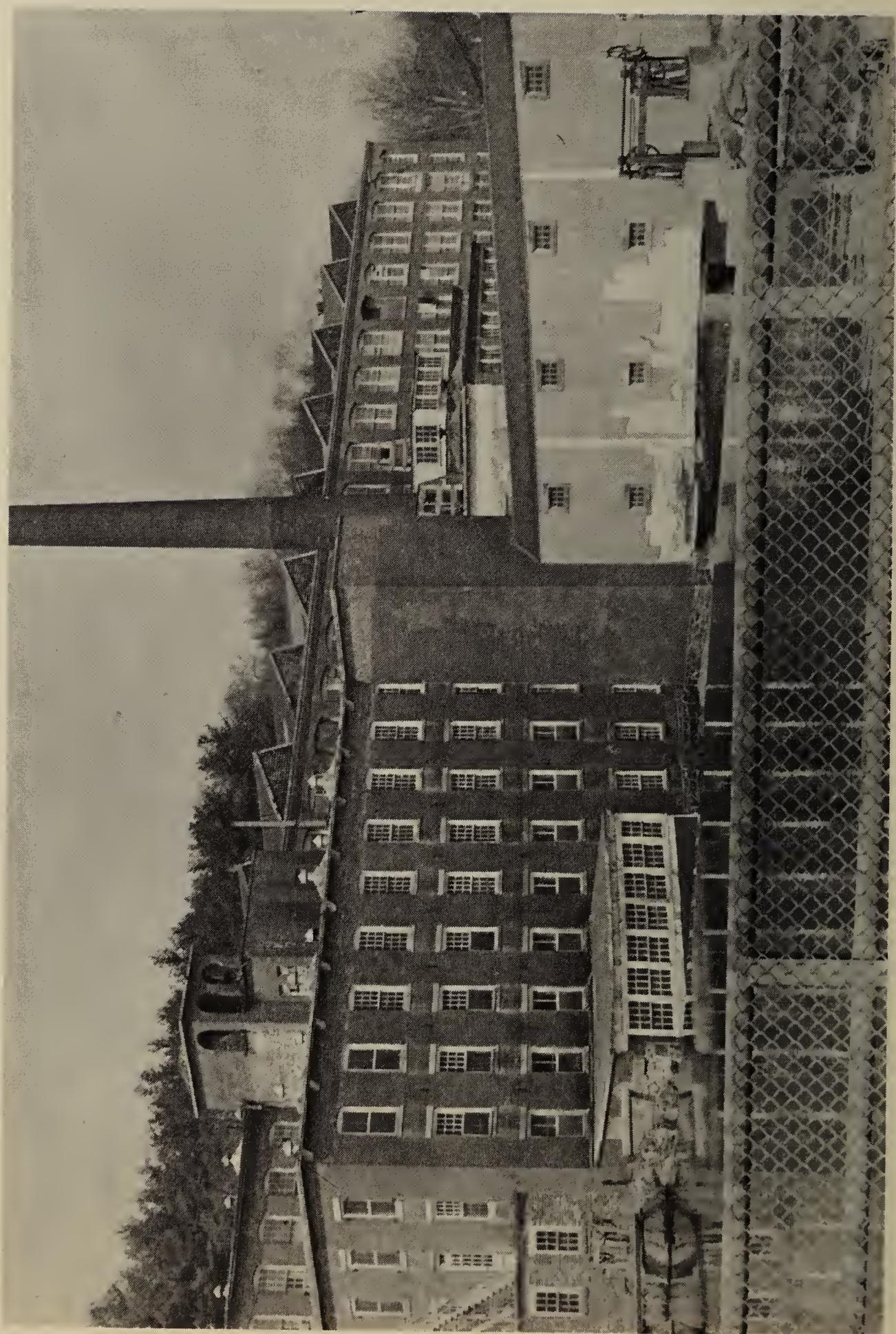
THE EARLY HISTORY of Andover records that, in 1718, Samuel Frye built a saw and grist mill a few miles apart from the town and later his son added a fulling mill. A small settlement soon developed at this location and it was named Frye Village, a part of the Town of Andover.

Two hundred years later, in 1918, the area was purchased by William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, a man whose vision and genius were responsible for the development of Shawsheen Village as the center of activities for the giant of the textile industry — the American Woolen Company.

The Shawsheen Mill, the most modern textile mill in the world when it started operations in 1922, was to become, in three short decades, a victim of changing technologies, new man-made fibers and new processes which brought about the closing of this plant as a textile operation.

Occupied in 1956 by Raytheon Company, an electronics manufacturing operation, the Shawsheen Mills continue to serve the community, but in a role never dreamed of by its planner, William M. Wood.

Time may bring other changes to this industrial complex, but it will not erase the memory of a man who had a dream and later saw his dream become a reality.



MARLAND MILLS

BORN IN ASHTON, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND in 1772, Abraham Marland, founder of the Marland Mills, first established a cotton mill in Byfield, Mass. and later moved to Lynnfield. Coming to Andover in 1807, he was first engaged in producing cotton yarns, later changing to the manufacture of woolen cloth and blankets to meet the wartime needs of 1812.

A requirement for greater water power resulted in the construction of a new mill in 1832, and in 1834 the concern was incorporated as the Marland Manufacturing Company with William and John Marland sons of the founder, and Benjamin Punchard, his son-in-law, entering the family business.

In 1879 the Marland Mills became a property of the M. T. Stevens and Sons Company, one of the leading manufacturing concerns in the country.

The Marland family was responsible for the building of Christ Church in Andover and Mr. Marland's son-in-law, Benjamin Punchard, added to the family's record of generosity by bequeathing the funds for building Andover's Punchard Free School, a public school which filled the need for those students seeking a high school education.



TYER RUBBER COMPANY

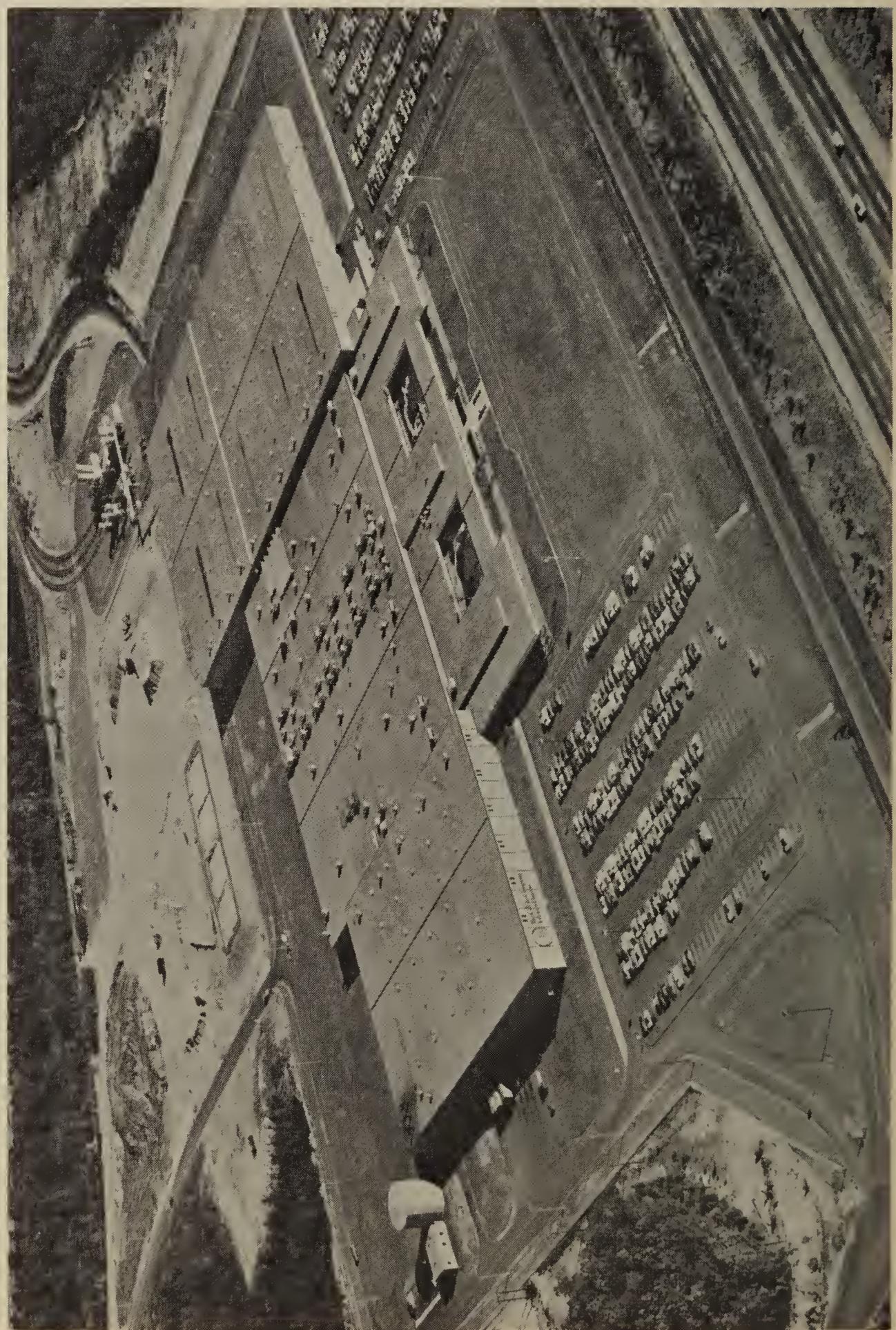
Andover, Massachusetts

FOUNDED BY HENRY G. TYER, a native of Hackney, England, the history of the Tyer Rubber Company is the history of an industrialist whose eye toward inventions and new developments in the manufacture of rubber goods brought prominence to the man and to the business he founded.

After his arrival in the United States, Mr. Tyer first lived in New Brunswick, New Jersey, later moving to Ballardvale, Mass., where he organized the North American Patent Shoe Company.

In 1856 the operation was moved to Andover, and here began the manufacture of druggists' goods and other rubber products. With the increase in products there came a need for larger quarters, and the firm was organized as the Tyer Rubber Company with Mr. Tyer as president.

Operating today as a subsidiary of the Converse Rubber Company, the firm is engaged in the manufacture of rubber and canvas athletic footwear, rubber-covered rolls, rubber-covered outer garments for sport wears, and enjoys the distinction of being the exclusive makers of hockey pucks for the American and National Hockey Leagues.



THE GILLETTE COMPANY

Toiletries Division

THE PLANT OF THE Toiletries Division of The Gillette Company, a relative newcomer to the Andover scene, is located on Burtt Road, near Lowell Junction.

The factory and warehousing facility occupies about 13 acres of the 152-acre site to the east of U.S. 93 and north of State Rte., 125.

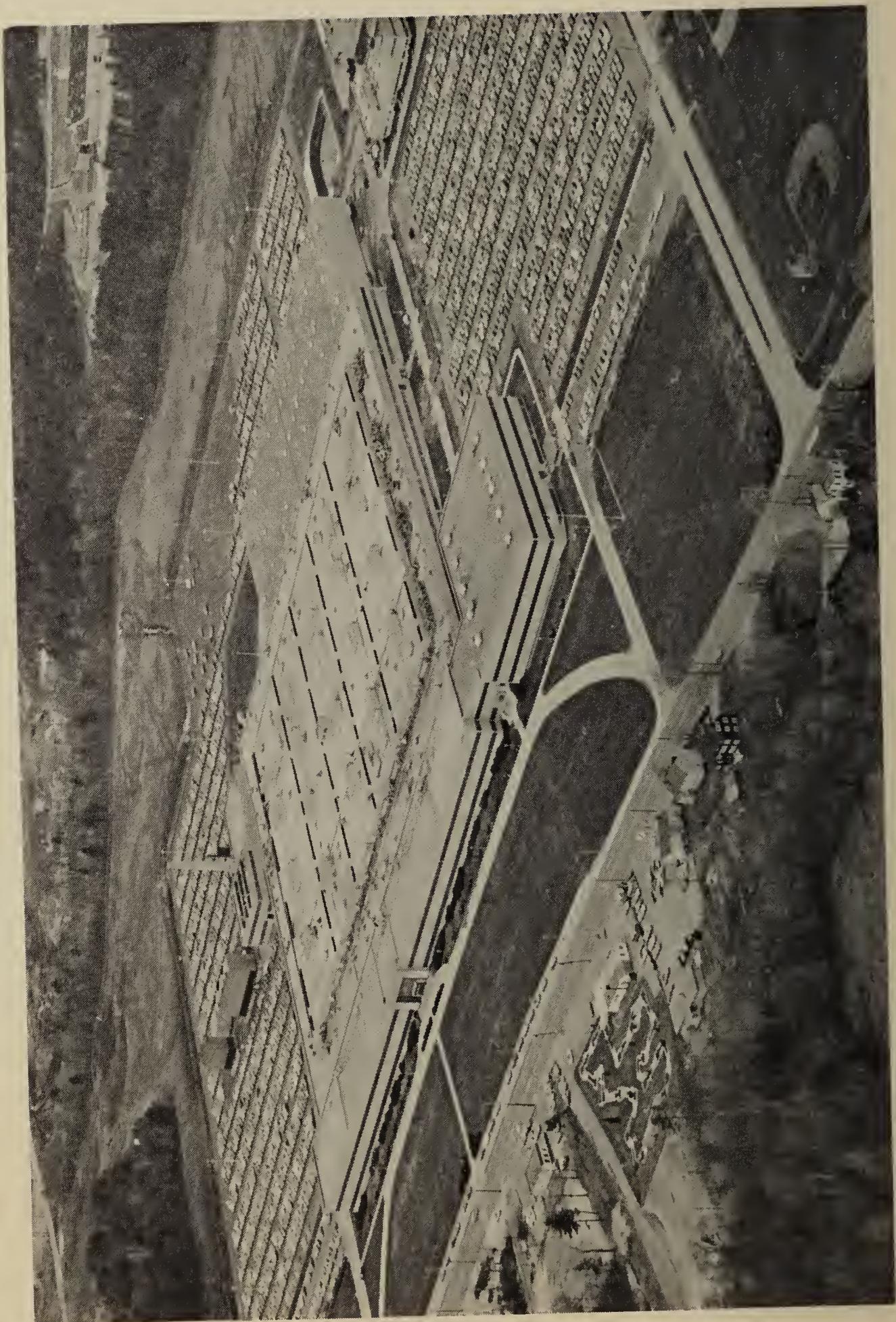
Construction of this major Gillette facility was begun in April, 1968, and completed 13 months later. Manufacturing began on a limited scale in June, 1969, and the facility was officially opened on Sept. 11th of that year.

Approximately 700 people are employed in the plant, which is the major manufacturing facility of the Toiletries Division. Among the products made there are the world-famous Right Guard deodorant and anti-perspirant, Soft & Dri anti-perspirant, Foamy and The Hot One shaving creams, Gillette brushless and lather shave creams, Heads Up hair grooms and Sun Up after shave lotion.

The facility includes four main areas: raw materials and finished goods warehouses covering a total of 334,000 square feet; manufacturing area, 192,000 square feet, and an offices and cafeteria area, 54,000 square feet.

The plant is equipped with high-speed conveyors and extremely sophisticated equipment for the filling of aerosol toiletries products.

The Toiletries Division's executive offices are at 100 Charles River Plaza, Boston, and its Research and Development Department is located at Gillette Park, South Boston.



WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

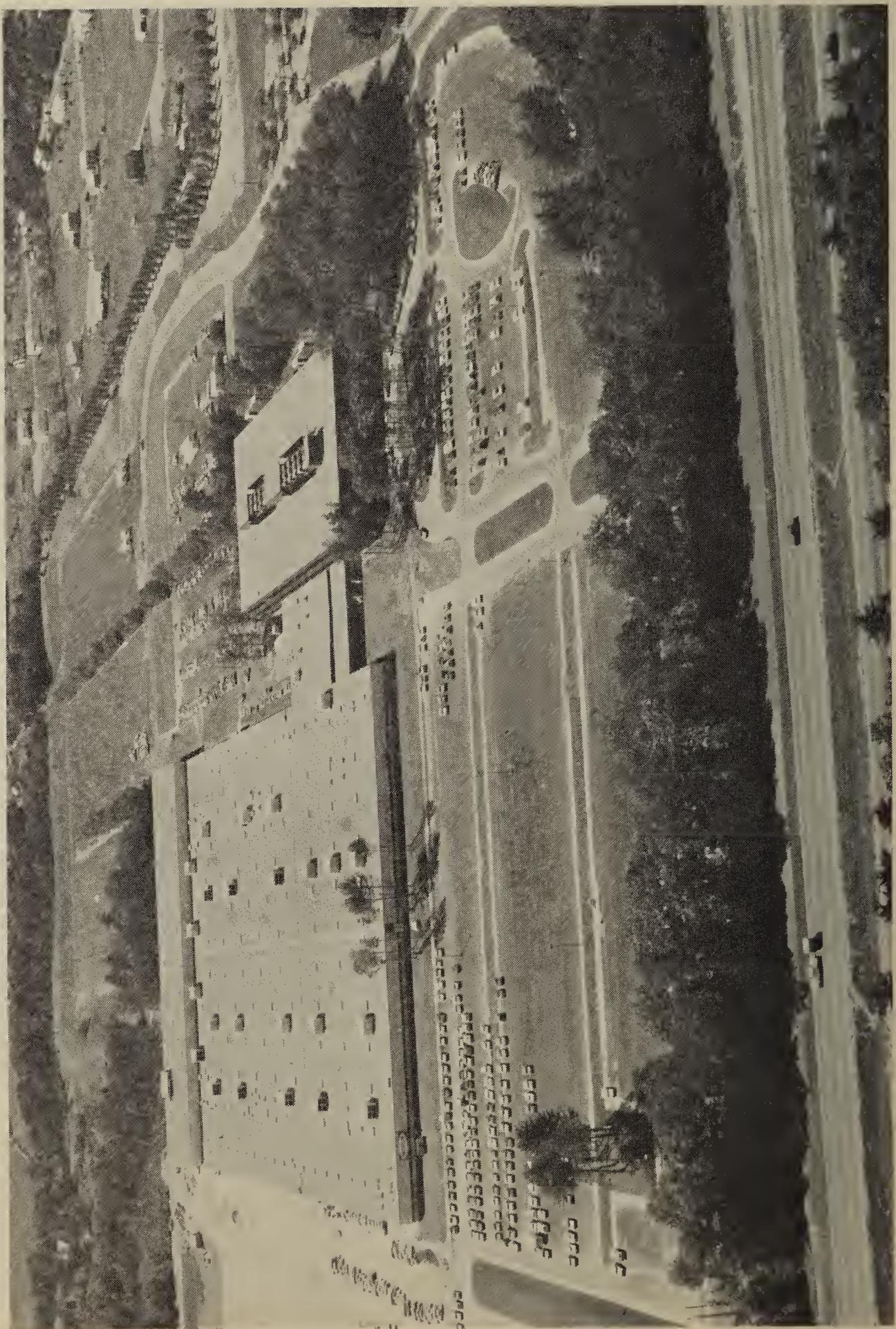
Merrimack Valley Works

1600 Osgood Street

North Andover, Massachusetts

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY launched operations in this area in 1943 with the establishment of manufacturing shops in Haverhill as a supplement to the war-time production of coils by the Kearny, New Jersey, Works. In 1951 the company set up telephone transmission manufacturing shops in the former Monomac Mills building in South Lawrence. In 1956, all operations except those in South Lawrence were moved to our present location on Route 125 in North Andover.

The Works has expanded several times to include a Bell Telephone Laboratories building, a quartz crystal growing facility, a merchandise warehouse addition, and a modern water pollution abatement facility. It employs nearly 10,000 people in buildings totalling 2 million square feet of floor space, located on a 158 acre tract. Thirty-five acres of parking area provide spaces for 1500 automobiles. Briefly stated, its products are the systems which enable many telephone conversations to be transmitted simultaneously over the same lines, and components for these systems.



RAYTHEON — WEST ANDOVER PLANT

ON DECEMBER 16, 1956, a small group of employees transferred from the Raytheon Company's Lowell and Bedford plants to the former Shawsheen Mills of the American Woolen Company and formed the Raytheon Andover plant. The original space requirements were relatively limited, but with the expansion of manufacturing operations it became necessary to extend into every section of the plant, eventually involving the use of twenty-three separate floors and four buildings.

Advancing technologies imposed increasingly more severe demands on production flow processes and a decision was made to construct a new facility designed to meet optimum manufacturing flow requirements.

In March of 1969, ground was broken on a new site of 186.2 acres in West Andover. In February of 1970 the first employees moved into the 467,000 square foot Assembly Building, completely air-conditioned, all on one level, with adequate parking, beautiful lighting, . . . the most modern, largest all-electric manufacturing facility in the United States.

A three-story high Administration Building and a gracious Dining Room complete this modern industrial complex which covers 750,000 square feet of floor space.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The committee wishes to acknowledge its gratitude to the assistance it received from the Andover Historical Society, North Andover Historical Society, the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, staff members of the Andover Memorial Hall Library, the Andover School Dept., Phillips Academy, Abbot Academy, Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Merrimack College, Brooks School, and all those persons whose research made available the detailed records and historical information which gives meaning to this booklet.

*Published courtesy of Raytheon Company
Andover, Massachusetts*

